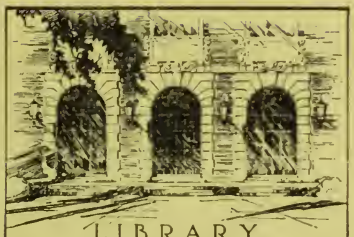
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JOURNAL

VOLUME IV.

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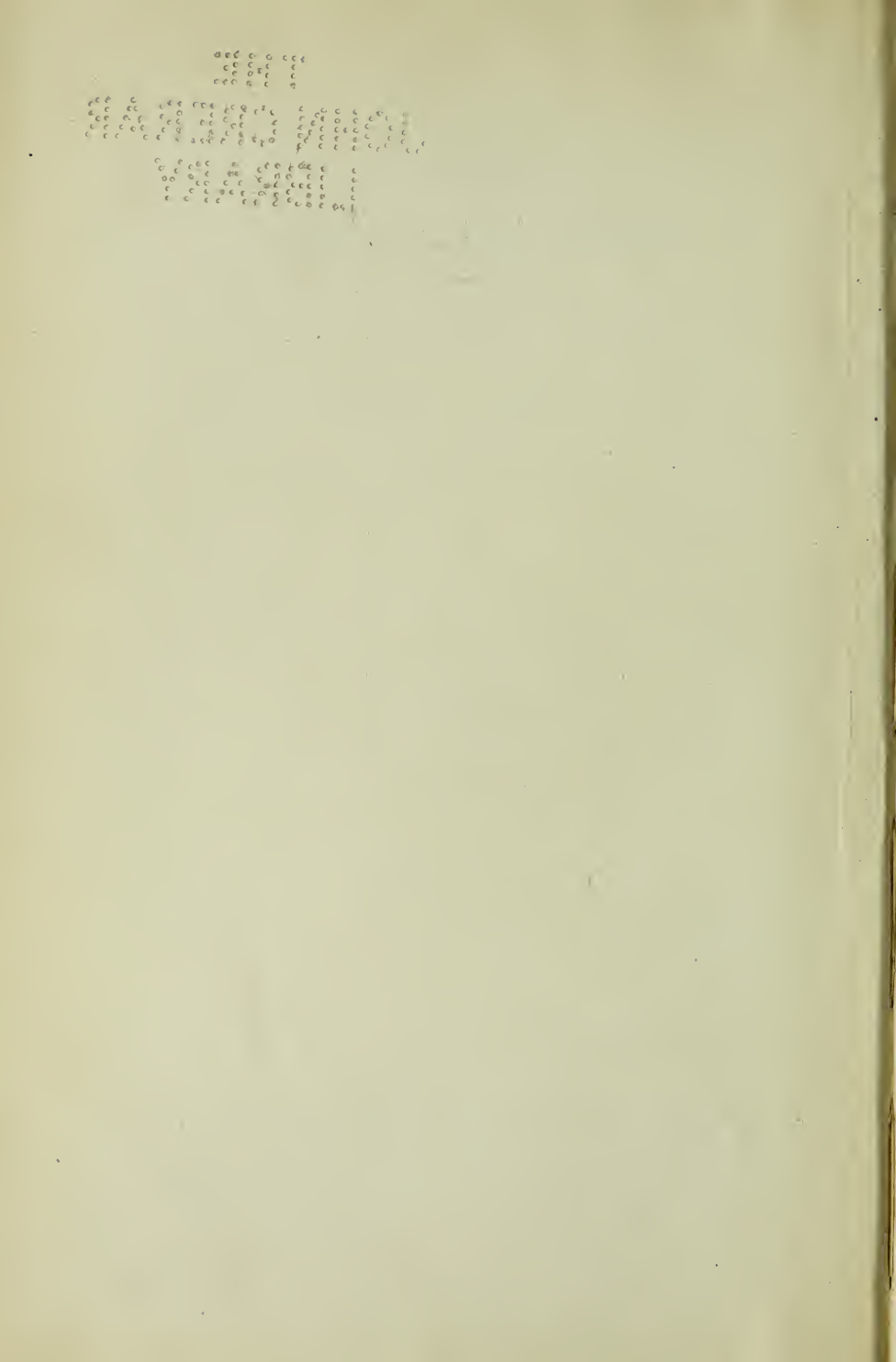
FOUR ILLUSTRATIONS

EDITED BY

CHARLES H. HUNT,

Librarian and Curator

PUBLISHED FOR THE COMMITTEE
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Notes on Books New and Old

MR. F. Alcock's *Trade and Travel in South America* contains many pleasant episodes of travel and sport in Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Tierra del Fuego, the Straits of Magellan, and the several South American Republics. It supplies further valuable information concerning the trade, ports, cities, railways and steamship connections of the several Republics, has special chapters dealing with the Coal, Coffee, Sugar, India Rubber, Cattle, Corn, Copper, Nitrate, Cocoa and Ivory Nut industries, and is replete with information valuable to the Shipowner, Merchant, Insurance Agent, and in fact to every one interested in the trade between Great Britain and South America, as well as to the traveller for sport and adventure.

* * *

Messrs. Morley and Stead's *The Tower of London* is an indispensable book to all who visit London's most historic monument. The addition of the *Tales*, which form 102 of the 188 pages of the book, gives it a general interest even to those who do not intend visiting the Tower. The book is splendidly illustrated, chiefly by reproductions of photographs of the different portions of the Tower and of well-known paintings.

* * *

The Home Mechanic, by Mr. J. Wright, will be found specially suited to the needs of schools possessing workshops, and all institutions where the authorities place a high value on the training of hand and eye as a help to the formation of habits necessary to success in every walk of life.

* * *

The Heart of Rome, by Mr. F. M. Crawford, has a motive which is at once characteristic of the conditions of modern Rome and capable of fine dramatic developments. The downfall of the house of Conti is well suggested and the atmosphere of the ancient palace, with its mouldering magnificence, rendered with real skill.

* * *

If anyone doubts whether there is much new that can be told about the Duke of Wellington, he may be advised to read the *Personal Reminiscences* which have been collected by Francis, the first Earl of Ellesmere. The volume is full of episodes at once amusing and instructive. We rise from his pages, not only with a greater knowledge of, but also a warmer admiration for, this grand old gentleman and stout warrior, who broke the power of Napoleon.

Through Canada in Harvest Time, by J. Lumsden, embraces a study of young Canada, and an inquiry into the capabilities of the "Granary of the British Empire." A new era has dawned in British North America, but the magnificent destiny of the Dominion, based on natural resources tardily discovered, has not as yet received due recognition by the people of England. The economic problems of Canada are of far-reaching consequence, but on this side of the Atlantic are dimly perceived. The peopling of a country equal in area to central Europe, the cultivation of its vast fertile plains, the construction of railways and waterways to bring the harvest to the markets of the United Kingdom, and the development of incalculable mineral riches—coal, iron, copper, nickel, and gold—these are among the problems engrossing attention in Canada and the United States. These problems are discussed, and the materials for their elucidation compiled by a man who has devoted an immense amount of labour to the matter.

* * *

Buddhist India, by Mr. T. W. R. Davids, is one of the most historically important books on India published during the year 1903. It is a fine scholarly 'story,' by a writer who is, practically, our greatest living authority on the subject.

* * *

Parliamentary England (1660-1832), by Mr. E. Jenks, is an attempt to trace, in broad outline, the evolution of that curious system of Cabinet Government which has been one of the most striking and original achievements of the Englishman in the field of politics.

* * *

The object of Miss M. Bateson's volume, entitled *Mediæval England*, is to present a picture of English feudal society in its several stages, from the Norman Conquest to the middle of the Fourteenth Century. Special attention is directed to the distinguishing characteristics of mediæval life and thought.

* * *

The second part of *The American Revolution* deals almost exclusively with the events of the momentous year 1776—the year which brought the great struggle to a climax with the issue of the Declaration of Independence, and which witnessed the definite severance of the tie which had held the American colonists as subjects of the British Crown. The first part of his history having closed with the battle of Lexington, Sir George Trevelyan here takes up the narrative with an account of the effect produced by the news of that engagement, and of the succeeding battle of Bunker's Hill, upon public opinion in England.

* * *

The Long Night, by Mr. S. Weyman, is a story of life in Geneva in 1602, being the year in which the Duke of Savoy made his final attempt to take the city known as the 'Escalade.'

Many of the tales in Mr. A. Lang's *The Crimson Fairy Book* are translated, or adapted, from those told by mothers and nurses in Hungary ; others are familiar to Russian nurseries ; the Servians are responsible for some ; a rather peculiarly fanciful set of stories are adapted from the Roumanians ; others are from the Baltic shores ; others from sunny Sicily ; and a few are from Finland, Iceland, Japan, Tunis, and Portugal.

* * *

British Industries under Free Trade, edited by Mr. H. Cox, is a contribution to the controversy aroused by Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals. The contributors are for the most part members of the leading firms engaged in the principal British industries, and their essays show the progress which has been made since the abandonment of Protection in the particular department with which each writer is connected.

* * *

We really despair of giving any adequate impression of the singular quality and remarkable interest of the *Creevey Papers*. The repository of innumerable confidences from persons of both sexes, their writer was, as Sir Herbert Maxwell says, far from scrupulous in observing the seal of secrecy. These volumes positively bubble over with anecdote, and the editor has discharged his task—one of much delicacy even at this distance of time—to admiration.

* * *

Man's Place in the Universe, by Dr. A. R. Wallace, is an epoch-making contribution to the philosophy of man's relation to the world he lives in. It aims to prove that earthly man is the only living and thinking being in the whole universe. The author bases his conclusions upon a masterly marshalling of the many facts of astronomy, biology and geology that modern science and discovery have put us in possession of. He holds that we and our world are the centre of the universe.

* * *

Cricket, (No. 13885) edited by Mr. H. G. Hutchinson, contains a number of informing articles by specialists. One of the most interesting is Mr. Jephson's contribution on 'Bowling,' probably because it is the most unpretentious and delightfully colloquial. Truth to tell, if cricket be treated in a profoundly scientific or purely statistical fashion, it becomes correspondingly dull, and even the ardent player will yawn over its history. In the present volume the editor treats of the 'Early Developments of the Cricketing Art' ; Mr. P. F. Warner, of 'Batting,' 'Foreign Cricket,' 'Cricket in South Africa,' and 'Cricket in New Zealand' ; Mr. G. L. Jessop, of 'Fielding' ; Mr. W. J. Ford, of 'County Cricket' ; the Earl of Darnley, of 'Earlier Australian Cricket' ; and Mr. A. C. Maclaren, of 'English and Australian Cricket from 1894-1902.' Some curious illustrations of an antiquated character are included in the work, and undoubtedly give additional interest to its pages.

In the Magazine Room

THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY PHOTOGRAPHS

Among the geological illustrations hanging in the Magazine Room none suggest a subject of deeper interest than do the photographs of the Giant's Causeway. As pictures they are not, perhaps, interesting ; they give no idea of the magnificent sea as I have seen it in summer-time ; nor of the cliff colouring ;—the vast stretch of green shading off through blue in the middle distance, to a deep purple reaching away to the horizon, where Islay and Jura are visible ; and the intense white, red, green, grey and black cliff colours make a picture never to be forgotten.

The illustrations, however, admirably serve their purpose in showing the minute structure of a formation which has made in all times a profound impression on the imagination of the spectator.

Standing on the Causeway we have beneath our feet a tesselated pavement of 40,000 polygons closely fitted together, the upper extremities of as many columns which reach to a great depth—a hundred or two feet. At different points the columns are prolonged upwards and tower above us—and their further structure can be seen. They are not continuous, but are broken across, but still closely fitted together. The ends of the segments are seldom flat, but spherical in contour so that a convex end of one segment fits into a concave one of the other. The whole might well appear to a young theorist, or to man in the times of primitive science to be due to human workmanship. As we look around us we can readily understand how the myth of the giants building a causeway to connect Scotland with Ireland arose ; and at the same time appreciate the difficulty of suggesting a rational explanation of the formation.

A geological examination of the country shows that in Tertiary times a series of tremendous outflows of lava occurred through rents in the earth's crust ; the lava covered practically the whole of the County of Antrim, with a portion of Derry, and was connected with similar outflows in the west of Scotland.

Between the successive outpourings there was time for cooling, the formation of a soil and the growth of vegetation. Then would come another fiery deluge obliterating all traces of life.

The effect of the hot lava is seen in the condition of the Chalk Cliffs of this coast (The White Rocks). The chalk is hard and brittle and more compact than that of the South of England, though it is of the same formation.

The cooling of the great lava sheet took place first at the top, where it was in contact with the air, and bottom, where it lay upon the colder rocks over which it had flowed. It remained liquid longest in the centre, and it was here that the regular columns were formed.

As the interior cooled the material obeyed the general law of cooling bodies. It shrank, and split, thus parting into columns having in the majority of cases five, six or seven sides. The same phenomenon is seen in a basin of starch paste which becomes dry, or in the clay left behind after the water has evaporated from a mud pool.

The principle is the same. Indeed in some parts of the lava flow close by the causeway, the fractures are precisely the same in their irregularity as are the starch columns.

The columns having been so formed further shrinkage took place in the direction of their length, and they split in horizontal planes ; the individual fractures being of the ball and socket type, a convexity fitting into a concavity.

All these points are well shown on the photographs, as well as others which are interesting details, but too lengthy for description here.

The rock is known as Basalt ; it is of a hard and very durable texture, and is used for street paving.

The whole of the coast of N. Antrim from Fairhead to Portrush affords a series of sections of the Basaltic plateau of unrivalled grandeur when seen from the sea ; and of deep wonder when seen close to, and its minuter structure can be observed. It forms an ideal holiday resort, for added to the glorious sea, and a delightfully bracing atmosphere we have before us the perpetual object lesson of one of the processes of earth-building.

L. S.

Seldom does it fall to the lot of the confirmed novel reader to come upon anything more captivating, more thoroughly diverting and delightful than the first half of *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.* Rebecca is a little country girl, unnaturally bright and clever, who goes from her own large family to live with her two maiden aunts in a small country town. Later she goes to boarding-school and graduates, and one leaves her presumably going into a brilliant future. After the child goes to boarding-school the story is far more commonplace, more like the ordinary 'girl story,'—but the first half is a pure gem, and one feels that Rebecca Rowena Randall has come to stay with one for all time, and delight one perpetually. We have had many many captivating children in the world of books, but, in our judgment, this one whom Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin has given us in Rebecca is the most fetching and the most likely to become a permanent companion.

MUSEUM NOTES

On Thursday, December 17th, at the Central Public Library and Museum, Mr. C. St. C. Crawley delivered an extremely interesting and informing address on the "Wonders of Pond Life." The lecture was illustrated by a series of lantern transparencies, photographed direct from nature. There was a good attendance.

* * *

On Thursday, January 21st, at the Central Public Library and Museum, Mr. J. J. Ogle, secretary for Higher Education, delivered an address entitled, "Wonders of the Bird World." There was a good attendance. After briefly describing the remarkable structural characteristics of birds, the lecturer gave an extremely interesting and informing account of the habits of certain representative British and foreign birds. The address, which was illustrated by a number of excellent lantern slides, was succeeded by a visit to the Bird Room, where many features of interest were explained in passing.

* * *

On Thursday, January 28th, at the Central Public Library and Museum, the Curator delivered an address entitled, "How H.M.S. Challenger searched the Deep." There was a very good attendance. On December 21st, 1872, Dr. Wyville Thomson and a party of scientific men sailed in the Challenger to examine into the physical, chemical, geological and biological condition of the great ocean basins and the direction of their currents. The deepest sounding then known was taken in the Atlantic, north of St. Thomas's, 3,875 fathoms, 24th March, 1873, but the greatest depth found was in the North Pacific, 4,475 fathoms, about 1,400 miles S.½E. of Yokohama. The ship returned with valuable collections, 25th May, 1876, and the "Voyage" was published by Sir E. Wyville Thomson in December, 1877, and fifty volumes of reports with many illustrations, had been issued in 1895. A series of choice lantern slides, exhibiting features in the vessel's equipment, and figures of some of the more important biological finds, lent an added interest to the story of this epoch-marking voyage.

* * *

On Thursday, February 25th, at the Central Public Library and Museum, Mr. W. H. Edwards delivered an instructive address on "Some Makers of Mountains." There was a fair attendance. The lecturer dealt briefly with the origin of our mountain-ranges from their first beginnings by volcanic action through all their successive stages of wear and tear. He also spoke of the processes of rebuilding from the rubbish so formed, of formations by animal and plant remains, and of present-day mountain-building by peat-moss, and sandhill. Lantern slides and fossil remains were used in illustration.

SOCIAL UNION NOTES.

The members of the Students' Union and their friends passed a very enjoyable evening on Wednesday, December 23rd, in the Technical School. The musical part of the programme was entrusted to Mr. J. W. Marshall, who was ably assisted by Miss L. Gill (pianoforte), Miss E. Cassady (violin), Miss Heasley, Mrs. Mayor and Mr. Collings (vocalists). Mr. King, as elocutionist, was greatly appreciated by the audience. At intervals various games added to the enjoyment of the evening. Prominent among these was the Whist Drive in which many visitors took part. Mr. Small's account of his country rambles in Ireland and in England, illustrated by lime-light views, was excellent, whilst Mr. Colquhoun's illustrated description of "Robinson Crusoe" caused much merriment. The post card and humorous blackboard drawing competitions attracted many. Mr. D. S. Jones, the Hon. Secretary of the Union, deserves great credit for the success of the soiree. At the close of the evening Mr. J. J. Ogle distributed the prizes as follows :—

Whist Drive—

Ladies—Miss E. Cassady.
Gentlemen—Mr. Hockenhume.
Word Party—Miss Pritchard.
Postcard Competition—Miss L. Gill.
Drawing Competition—Miss L. Gill.

Refreshments were admirably served by Mr. J. Carey and willing helpers.

* * *

The **Engineering Society** have had some very instructive papers read recently, including "Belting and Belt Gears" by Mr. J. H. Smith; "Indicator Diagrams" by Mr. E. B. Denbigh; "Moulding Propellers" by Mr. J. F. Gill, B.Sc., and "Iron and its Manufacture," by Mr. A. Wright.

* * *

The **Debating Society** enjoyed a lively discussion on January 30th, when Miss C. Randall led the debate which was to decide whether or not the execution of Charles I. was justifiable. Miss Seeley supported the negative opinion. The affirmatives won by a narrow majority. Mr Small's address on "Edwin Drood" (an unfinished novel by Charles Dickens) was highly appreciated. He sketched the story as only a master of Dickens can, and constructed what in his opinion would have been the remainder of the story. Several comments were made by the members and other possible developments of the plot suggested.

The **Games' Section** of the Union have met frequently and enjoyed Whist Drives, Ping-Pong, Chess and Draughts.

* * *

In former sessions the **Choral Union** have studied part songs only, this session Macfarren's tuneful and beautiful " May-Day " has received attentive study under the direction of the popular leader, Mr. J. W. Marshall. Part-songs have not been wholly neglected, and we are glad to say that in addition to the programme rendered at the Christmas Social, the Choral Union have been requested to give their services in the part-singing which is to be given at the Ladies' Demonstration in the Gymnasium on March 26th next. The Annual " At Home " at the Masonic Hall, on January 5th last, was as successful as sociable. The decorations, carried out effectively by Miss Gill, Miss Hagne and Miss Whitehead, the dance music by Jenning's Band, and the refreshment arrangements, reflected great credit on the " At Home " Committee. The honorary conductor received the guests, and Mr. Malcolm Heasley made an excellent Master of Ceremonies. The Secretary for Higher Education showed by his presence his sympathy with the aims of the members. When the proceedings terminated at midnight, congratulations were general on the success of the function. Many hard-working students of the Technical School find in the Choral Union a delightful sphere of relaxation, and profit is where is most pleasure taken.

The Call for Teachers.

There is a widespread fear that the supply of teachers for the needs of the elementary schools of our land is running short; and that ere long the local educational authorities will be face to face with a serious educational crisis from the effects of this fact.

It may be well therefore to lay before our readers some observations bearing on the openings now, or soon to be, available for young people training as teachers. As to the scarcity of trained teachers the following figures are significant: In 1902 there were 38,023 trained teachers serving in our elementary schools, one trained teacher for 140 scholars on the roll and 124 in average attendance. These trained teachers do not represent the whole, nor indeed a large proportion of our teaching staff. There are, for instance, 28,000 teachers with certificates who have never passed through any college. They have passed an examination in the theory of teaching and in the subjects taught in Elementary Schools but they have had no systematic training in the art of teaching. Many of them are thoroughly able and competent teachers, born teachers, who have emerged by dint of ability and hard work. Thus far, we have followed the authority of His

Majesty's Chief Inspector of Training Colleges for our facts, who also estimates that an annual addition of more than 5,000 trained teachers is necessary to keep up an effective corps, about double the number leaving our 63 Training Colleges annually.

It is notorious that in many schools, particularly in rural areas, but not there alone, many of the teachers are very little older than some of the scholars they are set to teach, and in no sense experienced. It has been customary to select boys and girls from the upper classes at the age of 13 or 14, give them a small wage and some extra instruction in return for monitorial or easy teaching work for, say, one or two years, and then to apprentice them at the age of 15 for three years' regular service as pupil teachers, on an increasing wage and with advancing instruction leading up to what is known as the King's Scholarship Examination. Those who passed the examination in the First or Second class might then in a few months, if there were room, enter a training college for two or three years training, mostly at the public expense, and emerge in all probability as Certificated Assistant Masters or Mistresses ; a further period would then be passed in a public school in this capacity and in due course the parchment would be obtained which entitles to practice as a Head Teacher.

Now this process is to be altered, the new " Regulations for Instruction and Training of Pupil Teachers and Students in Training Colleges " anticipate that—

> Every person appointed as pupil teacher will be 16 years of age at least, and will have come from a Secondary School, unless none is available. In the latter case special all-day classes must have been attended for two years. Further, that each candidate will have passed in the second class the College of Preceptors examination, or have passed the Oxford or the Cambridge Local Examination for Junior Students, or the Junior Certificate Examination of the Central Welsh Board, or a special Collective Examination of the Board of Education, or an examination of the Local Education Authority, or one held by the managers of a Pupil Teachers' Centre, of such a character as to satisfy the Central Authority ; the examination to be passed within two years of the date of apprenticeship.

The apprenticeship is to be for two years (with certain exceptions) ; and during the apprenticeship half the school-time is to be given to receiving a continued education in a Day Training Centre, and half to teaching in the schools under experienced guidance.

On the completion of the apprenticeship, the pupil teacher will be expected to pass the King's Scholarship examination, and pass on to a Teachers' College for two years' further training, or to matriculate at a University and take up a regular degree course. The usual degree course lasts three years, and in most universities is followed by a course for a Teaching Diploma, which brilliant teachers will undoubtedly try to obtain.

The young person therefore, who proposes to take up teaching in the Public Elementary Schools as a life-work, must be prepared to attend a Secondary School, say from 12 to 16, be apprenticed from 16 to 18 in College—at least from 18 to 20—and be first employed as an Assistant Teacher, say at the age of 20, 21 or 22. If the degree course be taken, and the University Diploma, 22 is the earliest age at which responsible teaching work may be undertaken. By the age 24 is reached, there is little or no doubt that the honourable career of a head-master or head-mistress will be duly qualified for, though the necessary competition for such posts may keep the teacher in a subordinate position for many years longer.

As apprentices, young men may hope to get from £20 to £25 a year, young women from £15 to £20, besides free education during half their time. The training college period is not costly, at present about £40 is sufficient to provide the two years' training. Probably scholarships will be available for those fit to take the University Degree, which will make that course little, if any dearer. Trained Assistant Mistresses begin at about £65 a year, and may rise by regular increments to £115; Trained Assistant Masters may begin at £85, and similarly rise to £150. Small extra payments are made for academic qualifications beyond the ordinary.

The pay of the head masters and mistresses in towns may be anything between £150 and £300 per annum, but many masters get a salary of £400, and a few even earn £500 and beyond. About half the certificated masters and mistresses are in charge of schools, but the large proportion are small schools, giving small salaries.

We trust that these particulars will lead many of our townsmen who have to find a calling for their sons or daughters, to consider the choice of the teaching profession. It is a very honorable business, opening up avenues to distinction as good as any other. The emoluments are at present improving, the opportunities for service to mankind are unsurpassed, the hygienic conditions under which the work is carried on are at least fair, if not of the best, the holidays are considerable and form a set-off against the strain of the repetition and monotony of much practical teaching. Finally, the openings are numerous and the security of tenure excellent, while the chances of personal development are such as to be the envy of many men in other more competitive professions.

J.J.O.

Dr. Murray is now looking after his p's and q's. For the purposes of his monumental *Dictionary* he wants to know the earliest use and accurate origin of the word "paleface," familiar to the countless readers of American Indian stories. It occurs frequently in Fenimore Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans," published in 1826, and that is the earliest reference with which Dr. Murray is at present acquainted.

The National Home Reading Union and the Elementary Schools.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the National Home Reading Union was held under favourable auspices. The beautiful Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House had been granted for the occasion ; the Lord Mayor presided ; Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the president of the Union, was on the platform ; and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, Sir William Anson, delivered an address on the merits and advantages of the association. The Union, he said, performed a useful service in encouraging reading at all, but to encourage reading of well-chosen books on subjects of permanent interest, and in conjunction with others, was better still. Life was too short to be occupied in reading the wrong thing. Desultory reading was not necessarily bad, but one must have read at one time with a purpose in order to enjoy desultory reading, and to find it a real recreation. Sir William was chiefly concerned, however, to point out the relation of the Union to the work of the Board of Education. It might do a great deal for the teachers and the children. Reading circles might be formed in the upper standards. Elementary Education had a short life, and something should be done to prolong it. The habit and inclination to read were soon lost. Could not teachers, managers, employers of labour, and leisured people follow up the teaching of the school by putting before young people some such inducement as the Home Reading Union? Sir William advocated a closer connection of the Union with the public libraries, and announced that he had a scheme in hand for supplying information to the Educational authorities concerning the various forms of voluntary efforts that might be utilised for the benefit of the young.

WHAT THE CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARY IS DOING FOR THE LOCAL SCHOOLS.

In recognition of the useful work which is being performed by the Bootle Public Libraries Committee in connection with the public elementary schools, and in order to facilitate its development, the Local Education Authority recently made a grant of £50 for the purchase of additional books, and also appointed an assistant to carry out, under the direction of the Librarian, the requirements of the book delivery department. The whole of the schools of the borough, ten in number, are now affiliated to the Central Library, and fortnightly deliveries are made to each school from that institution. A neat

covered handcart is provided for the transit of books between the schools and the Library. The teachers take a warm interest in directing the children's reading, and they are readily supplied with catalogues to assist them in their voluntary work. A fourteen-page supplement to the *Catalogue of Books for the Young* (90 pages), embodying the latest acquisitions, has just been issued, and is being circulated gratis to juveniles from eight to fifteen years of age. These publications are each divided into two sections : the first consists of tales and stories, and the second of entertaining books other than tales and stories. The written consent of a parent or guardian is required before a child is permitted to borrow books, and the selection thereof is limited to the catalogue and supplement above mentioned.

Chetham Society Publications

Local antiquarians will be interested to learn that a set of the publications of the Chetham Society has just been acquired for the Reference Department of the Library.

The Society was instituted in the year 1843 "for the Publication of Historical and Literary Remains connected with the Palatine Counties of Lancaster and Chester," and it has now issued 163 volumes. These include many important contributions to the general history of both counties, besides special monographs on parish and town annals, monastic and ecclesiastical history, manorial courts, visitations, wills, and other genealogical material, biographies, literary remains, &c.

The publications of the Society are indispensable to the student of local history and genealogy, and treat of matters as under :—

FIRST SERIES

Vol. 1. Travels in Holland, the United Provinces, England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1634-1635. By Sir William Brereton, Bart.

Vol. 2. Tracts relating to Military Proceedings in Lancashire during the Great Civil War.

Vol. 3. Chester's triumph in Honor of her Prince, as it was performed upon St. George's Day, 1610, in the foresaid Citie.

Vol. 4. The Life of Adam Martindale, written by himself.

Vol. 5. Lancashire Memorials of the Rebellion, 1715.

Vol. 6. Pott's Discovery of Witches in the county of Lancaster.

Vol. 7. Iter Lancastrense, a Poem written A.D. 1636, by the Rev. Richard James.

Vols. 8, 19, 21, 22. Notitia Cestriensis, or Historical Notices of the Diocese of Chester, by Bishop Gastrell.

Vol. 9. The Norris Papers.

Vols. 10, 11, 16, 20. The Coucher Book or Chartulary of Whalley Abbey.

Vol. 12. The Moore Rental.

Vols. 13, 36, 114. The Diary and Correspondence of Dr. John Worthington.

Vol. 14. The Journal of Nicholas Assheton.

Vol. 15. The Holy Lyfe and History of Saynt Werburge, very frutefull for all Christen People to rede.

Vol. 17. Warrington in 1465.

Vol. 18. The Diary of the Rev. Henry Newcome.

Vol. 23. A Golden Mirrour, by Richard Robinson of Alton.

Vol. 24. Chetham Miscellanies. Vol I. Containing
- Papers connected with the affairs of Milton and his Family.
- Epistolary Reliques of Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquaries, 1653-73.
- Calendars of the names of Families which entered their several Pedigrees in the successive Heraldic Visitations of the County Palatine of Lancaster.
- A Fragment, illustrative of Sir Wm. Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire.
- Autobiographical Tracts of Dr. John Dee.

Vol. 25. Cardinal Allen's Defence of Sir William Stanley's Surrender of Deventer.

Vols. 26, 27. The Autobiography of Henry Newcome, M.A.

Vol. 28. The Jacobite Trials at Manchester in 1694.

Vol. 29. The Stanley Papers, Part I. The Earls of Derby and the Verse Writers and Poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Vol. 30. Documents relating to the Priory of Penwortham, and other possessions in Lancashire of the Abbey of Evesham.

Vol. 31. The Stanley Papers, Part II. The Derby Household Books, comprising an account of the Household Regulations and Expenses of Edward and Henry, third and fourth Earls of Derby; together with a Diary, containing the names of the guests who visited the latter Earl at his houses in Lancashire: by William Farrington, Esq., the Comptroller.

Vols. 32, 34, 40, 44. The Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom.

Vols. 33, 51, 54. Lancashire and Cheshire Wills and Inventories from the Ecclesiastical Court, Chester.

Vols. 35, 41, 43, 46. The House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe Hall.

[To be Continued.]

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE CENTRAL LIBRARY

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Black (H.) Work. 1903 15380
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Bullen (F. T.) Sea-wrack. 1903... 19294
Burnand (*Sir* F. C.) Records and reminiscences: personal and general. 2v. 1904 15128
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*Campbell (W. D.) Beyond the Border (*Fairy Tales*)... ... 17231
Century Magazine. 1903 19255
Chambers's Journal. 1903 19296
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Cornhill Magazine. 1903 19267
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Cymru. 1903... 19281

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Davids (T. W. R.) Buddhist India. (S.N.) 1903 15936
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*Girl's Own Paper. 1902-3 19290
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Gould (N.) A rank outsider 17495
Green (A. K.) *Mrs. C. Rohlfs.* The sword of Damocles ... 17502
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" Gwaenfab " Blaguron Awen. Ailgyfres. 1901 11453

Harcourt (L. F. Vernon-) Civil engineering as applied in construction. 1902... 13892
*Henty (G. A.) Through three campaigns : a story of Chitral, Tirah and Ashantee 17480, 17481
*— With the allies to Pekin : a tale of the relief of the Legations 17482, 17483
Hillis (N. D.) The investment of influence : a study of social sympathy and service. 1901 15376
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Poore (G. V.) The earth in relation to the preservation and destruction of contagia. 1902... 13889

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Temple Bar. 1903 19275
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Traethodydd. 1903 19298
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Ward (J. J.) Minute marvels of nature: being some revelations of the microscope. 1903 13459
Watson (W.) For England: poems written during estrangement. 1904 11451
Wells (H. G.) Mankind in the making. 1903... 15940
Welsh (R. E.) In relief of doubt. 1904... 15385
Weyman (S. J.) The long night.... 17491
Wiggin (K. D.) *Mrs. G. C. Riggs.* Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm 17492
*Williams (A.) The romance of modern engineering. 1904 .. 13895
Wilson (J. M.) Problems of religion and science 1903 ... 15369
*" Winchester (M. E.) " *Miss Watham.* Chirps for the chicks. (Poetry) 11452
*— Tempest-tossed 17469
Woman at Home. 1902-1903. 19291, 19292
Woodworth (J. V.) Hardening, tempering, annealing and forging of steel. 1903 13897
Wright (J.) The home mechanic. 1903... 13894

Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. IV—No. 26 JUNE. 1904

Notes on Books, New and Old

Modern Electric Practice, volumes 1 and 2 of which have just come to hand, is a new and thoroughly up-to-date work which will be found to meet a want long felt by all those who are interested in engineering in any of its branches. It is a practical work written by practical men for practical men. The contributors are all experts professionally engaged in electrical work as practical or consulting engineers, as manufacturers, or as professors in the universities and technical colleges, and all are recognised authorities on the particular subjects with which they deal. No fewer than thirty-four specialists have thus contributed to produce a work which, under the skilled editorship of Professor Magnus Maclean, D.Sc , Professor of Electrical Engineering in the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, may fairly claim to be a complete repository of electrical engineering.

* * *

Almost every person of intelligence has frequent occasion to find an appropriate quotation or to verify an unfamiliar one. It is desirable, in either case, to have the largest number of choice quotations from which to choose or consult. Probably the fullest and most select list of quotations for all classes is to be found in *The Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations*, compiled by Mr. J. K. Hoyt. It has been the aim in this great Cyclopedia to embrace every familiar phrase and sentence that has general currency in the English language. The thoroughness of the work can be judged from the number of quotations found under a few representative topics taken at random. Under the subject *Music* 102 quotations are presented, under *Nature* 96, under *Woman* 164, under *Wit* 52, etc. While profuse in numbers, the quotations are of the most useful quality.

* * *

Mr. T. A. Coward's *Picturesque Cheshire* describes a rambling tour through the County, which includes most of the towns, villages, and other places worth visiting. The author has visited and described churches, old halls, and country seats, and mentions the special historical and traditional associations connected with them. He has also described the villages and the natural beauties of the country, introducing the more typical birds and animals which he met with in the parks, fields, and lanes, and on the meres, moors, and hills. The work is illustrated with upwards of ninety black and white illustrations by Mr. Roger Oldham.

"It is my purpose" says Mr. H. K. Aspinall, "to compile a chatty little volume reminiscent of my native town, and its progress from a small rural hamlet of a few score families to a thriving township of upwards of 100,000 souls. A connected history is in no sense attempted; chronological order is avoided; whilst matters purely statistical are rejected as foreign alike to the spirit and the intention of the work." *Birkenhead and its Surroundings* "purports to contain nothing more or less than a series of anecdotes and events bearing on the general life of the community: Wirral hunting stories, scenes on the Mersey and the Dee, noted sailing and steamships of the Mersey ports, incidents, biographical and whimsical: all these and much more, find a place."

* * *

Lady Augusta Gregory has added another leaf to the crown of laurel she is winning by her studies in ancient Gaelic folk-lore and legend. Her *Gods and Fighting Men* is as naïvely delightful, as mentally refreshing and invigorating as her previous books. She is at heart a poet, and the limitless wealth of imagination of the Irish mind, its quaintness and simplicity, its gravity and peculiar humour, have passed into her possession and inspired her pen to fine issues.

* * *

An American friend of the late Herbert Spencer, who has read his *Autobiography* says, "It is as broad and many sided as human experience, and the marvel and charm of it is its simple, straightforward and obvious truthfulness. Mr. Spencer knew intimately some of the leading people of his time, and where the interest warranted it he has given his impression of them. There are several pages of absorbing interest concerning George Eliot, whom he knew for years before she became so eminent as an author, and for whom he had the highest appreciation. His intimates of the Club, and especially Huxley and Tyndall, receive his friendly attention."

* * *

The Prince of Lisnover, by Miss G. Rhys, is a romantic tale of Ireland. O'Gara is the prince—a prince without a kingdom, but a man exercising a strange power over the rest of the characters. It is a tale of love and hate, of youth and age, and full of strange and beautiful characters.

* * *

Some years ago the author of *Japanese Physical Training* became interested in the wonderful system that has made the Japs, small people though they are, the greatest athletes and the happiest of the world's people. This system is known as *jiu-jitsu*. Mr. H. I. Hancock has devoted much of his time to a thorough study of all its principles. In this volume he explains it in detail. He gives descriptions of athletic feats that will properly develop each part of the body, and explains the tricks of defence and attack. He gives also the Japanese principles of diet, clothing, bathing, and general good and rational living.

So huge is Mr. J. Hocking's popularity that the publication of a story by him in a magazine has been known to increase the sale of the periodical almost beyond precedent. When he writes of his native Cornwall he is at his very best, and in his new book the scene is laid partly in Cornwall and partly in Spain, from which country he has only recently returned. *Esau* is in many respects his most powerful and original book.

* * *

In view of the importance which is being attached to Nature Study in schools, and the fact that so many leading schools are exhibiting nature study work at the various Conferences, the attention of teachers may be directed to *The Official Report of the Nature Study Exhibition* (No. 13458) held in London in 1902, giving a detailed account of the schemes of instruction in operation at schools and colleges of every grade.

* * *

Chambers's Encyclopædia of English Literature, Vol. 3, will generally prove more interesting to readers than the previous issues, since it concerns more recent authors, *i.e.* those who have made their mark during the nineteenth century. For ourselves we confess to having rummaged among its pages with the utmost pleasure, and the result of our explorations is that we are greatly struck by the comprehensiveness of Dr. Patrick's work. We find, for example—only to mention one instance out of many—that due notice is given to Edwin Waugh, the Lancashire poet. The portraits of the more eminent authors, we may remark, are exceedingly well reproduced, and the volume in its general accessories confers distinction on editor and publishers alike. It completes a very able and serviceable production.

* * *

Of *The Cardinal's Pawn* it is not too much to say that Mr. K. L. Montgomery has written a book of consummate ability. Florence of the late fifteenth century is brought before our eyes in a series of vivid pictures which are painted in glowing colours. Intrigue, murder, cruelty, love, tragedy—these are the motive-powers which animate the characters and which give rise to a plot of amazing ingenuity and skill. Throughout the novel is written in compact, nervous English ; the characters are drawn with subtlety and insight, and the knowledge displayed of ancient Florence, her people, her customs, religion and politics, is intimate and accurate.

* * *

Hardening, Tempering, Annealing, and Forging of Steel (No. 13897) is a treatise on the practical treatment and working of high and low grade steel, with over two hundred illustrations. In a preface Mr. J. V. Woodworth states that this treatise has been prepared because of the paucity of practical information to be had on the treatment and working of steel. Such a book as the one before us, in which all available information gathered from many years' personal experience is brought together, including all that is authentic and up-to-date, and excluding all that is out of date and needless, must prove of the greatest service to mechanics.

Mr. H. Sutcliffe is one of the most successful of those writers who find their inspiration in the raw material of human nature. He is at his strongest when he is describing the elemental passions of the people he knows and loves so well—the men and women of the lonely Yorkshire moors ; his portrait of Griff Lomax in *Through Sorrow's Gates* is memorable for its intense colouring, its delicate handling, its wonderful pathos. Fine, too, is the drawing of Hester Royd. The book is strong, well wrought out of sterling metal, cunningly devised from all that is beautiful in human nature.

* * *

Elie Metchnikoff, now professor at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, was born in Russia. He is one of the high priests of bacteriology, and has made wonderful discoveries relative to human bacteria. He is a disciple of Darwin and does not believe in man's immortality. He believes human life could be prolonged to 140 years. His work entitled *The Nature of Man* (No. 3175) is devoted to a consideration of the gravest and most serious problems of humanity, to life and sex and death and the fear of death. The work is spoken of as the most valuable production since Darwin's "Origin of species."

* * *

Mankind in the Making (No. 15940), by Mr. H. G. Wells, is an attempt to deal with social and political questions in a new way and from a new starting point, viewing the whole social and political world as aspects of one universal evolving scheme, and placing all social and political activities in relation to that. Some of the views propounded are perhaps a little startling, but are scarcely less attractive on that account, and whether discussing 'The New Republic,' 'The Problem of the Birth Supply,' 'The Beginnings of the Mind and Language,' 'The Cultivation of the Imagination,' 'Thought in the Modern State,' 'The Organisation of the Higher Education,' or 'The Man-making Forces of the Modern State,' the realms of thought into which he leads the reader are invariably productive of interesting results.

* * *

In *The History of Steam Navigation,* Mr. J. Kennedy brings together in a summary, business like fashion, a detailed history of the origin and progress of steam navigation. The earlier chapters describe the attempts and ideas of the dreamers, and of the pioneers who first propelled ships by steam power in America and in England. The growth of the industry of building steamships on the Clyde, on the Mersey, and in foreign countries is indicated, the advances in Transatlantic steam navigation punctiliously recorded step by step, and the history given of the great firms, steamship companies, and lines of steamers. Nor is the romance of the subject neglected ; not the least entertaining chapter in the book tells the remarkable story of the Glasgow steamer Ferret that was successfully stolen and made the tool of ingenious frauds, of which the principal perpetrators were never brought to justice. It is interesting to note that the author of the foregoing work resides in the borough.

MUSEUM NOTES

On Thursday, March 17th, the Curator addressed about 40 boys from the Salisbury Road School on "The Wonderland of Nature." The address, to which close attention was given, was illustrated by a number of choice lantern transparencies. Afterwards the Museum rooms with their varied contents were inspected.

* * *

On Thursday evening, March 31st, at the Central Library and Museum, the curator delivered an address entitled "Scientific Marvels up-to-date." There was a moderate attendance. The lecturer briefly described the wonders of liquid air, radium, the Rontgen rays, and also alluded to motoring, ballooning, &c., as general means of locomotion in the near future. Many interesting lantern slides were used in illustration, and attention was drawn to the books contained in the library bearing upon the subject of the lecture.

* * *

A small but interesting collection of exhibits, illustrative of the cotton and jute industries, has just been displayed in the middle room of the Museum. The former includes pods of American cotton ; West African seed cotton, before and after ginning, with samples of the seed extracted by the gin ; American and Egyptian cotton from the bale ; Indian cotton, a piece of lap from the opener ; cotton as it appears after passing through the porcupine opener and dust trunks ; American cotton, a piece of lap after being scutched, now ready for the carding engine : carded cotton in the web, this leaves the machine as a fine tissue 50 inches wide and is almost too delicate to be handled ; carded cotton after passing through the coiler, depicting its first appearance as a continuous sliver ; carded cotton after passing through the drawing frame ; Egyptian cotton before and after passing through the comber, only the best and longest fibres are retained, and these are used for fine yarns only ; Egyptian cotton comber waste, which is worked up again for poorer qualities of yarn ; six varied examples of card wire filleting used in connection with the combing processes ; bobbins from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th bobbin and flyer frame, called respectively slubbing, intermediate, roving, and jack frames. Egyptian cotton : examples of fine counts of twist yarns, one pound of which would extend to 38 miles ; a ring frame cop, counts 90's, equals 45 miles to the pound ; a S.A. mule cop, counts 110's, runs out to 55 miles per pound ; a ring frame cop for coarse American yarns ; a ring cop on wood bobbin ; a self-actor mule spindle with cop ; a self-actor mule cop, 38's counts, one pound thereof would measure as much as 20 miles ; and, lastly, samples of self-actor mule cops of fine American cotton yarn, termed pin cops, which are fixed within the shuttle of the loom.

The jute exhibits embrace examples of natural and bleached tow ; jute strick ; hackled jute : natural, bleached, and dyed ; jute sliver card ; sliver roving ; sliver drawing ; carded sliver for hospital purposes ; imitiation of hair ; jute cops, single yarn ; jute cop, dyed

twist ; self-coloured twine balls ; skipping ropes ; clothes line knots, dressed and undressed ; self-coloured and mottled jute ropes ; natural ropes, dressed and undressed ; natural finished cords ; self-coloured finished and mottled twines and cords ; mottled and self-coloured carpet yarns ; dyed jute, various single yarns ; jute gaskins ; natural jute twists, roves and single yarns ; and some 60 specimens of fabrics woven from jute. It may be observed that these and other objects are made freely available to the local elementary schools for purposes of object lessons.

Free Libraries and Public Needs

The proposal to raise the limit of the local rate for free libraries, which will probably, even in this somewhat tottering Parliament, emerge as practical legislation, brings under public notice the excellent work which is being done by public libraries in our own district. The work in Liverpool has received very wide commendation, and the manner in which the Picton Reading-room. in particular, is conducted, is highly appreciated by those serious students who use it with the greatest regularity. The experiment of placing in a special position the latest books, and of permitting readers to take them off the shelves without the formality of making out a form of application has proved to be a success, a success which is the more gratifying when it is recollected that it points to the fact that readers generally take as much care of those books which are the property of the ratepayers as they do of their own. That a couple of hundred more or less valuable books should be available for readers to take as it pleases them without let or hindrance, and that these books should be replaced on the shelves day after day, and that not one should be pilfered or mutilated, is in itself the profoundest compliment to the library system.

Since the days of Mr. Ewart we, in Liverpool, have had the liveliest interest in free public libraries, and in many respects it has been given to us to be pioneers. So it is not at all disparaging to the Liverpool authorities to recognise that in the free library of our neighbour, Bootle, there are ideas in practical working which are worthy of imitation in towns of the size in various portions of the country. To begin with, there is an excellent special catalogue, compiled by the librarian and his assistant, in which the whole of the historical fiction in the English language is arranged in chronological order. This enables the reader to study the history of the world in the comparatively pleasing form of fiction. From the days of Babylon to the present time the periods dealt with by the books are arranged in the catalogue, and there is a brief introduction, tersely and excellently written, indicating the scope of the novels and stating the principal characters dealt with in their pages.

But this is not the only development in Bootle. There is a capital arrangement whereby school children are enabled to become members of the library under special conditions. Every school in the district

now partakes in this privilege, and at each school a youth is appointed second librarian, and it is his duty to gather the forms of application and despatch them to the library, whence the books are forwarded to the particular school, so that the children may take them home with them without the trouble of making a special journey to the library. But what is of more importance, for the sum of a penny a special catalogue has been issued, giving a complete list of the books on the library shelves which are suitable for juvenile reading. To this catalogue supplements are added from time to time, and the result is that the Bootle child may have the latest of Mr. Henty or Mr. Ascott R. Hope, and indeed such more serious books as may help them in their school work. In addition to this there is an arrangement whereby, for the elders, leaflet catalogues are given away gratis indicating the books which may be found in the library dealing with questions of current interest. The fiscal question, and the Russo-Japanese war, have already been so treated, and both at the central and at the branch libraries there is an excellent supply of books on these subjects, while the existence of the books is shown to the reader without occasioning the search through a wilderness of catalogue.

Much the same is done at our own Picton Reading-room, and only those who have had occasion to use such special catalogues have any idea of the saving in time which they effect.

We are especially pleased with the terse and direct rules which preface the children's lists in the neighbouring borough. "Don't turn down the leaves of books to mark a place, but place a piece of paper between the leaves." "Don't read during meal times, lest crumbs or grease should soil the page." The latter is excellent advice, not only from the point of view of the books. "Don't forget to report any accidental damage done to a book. You will not be badly treated if you own up honestly." These rules, directed to children, might well be borne in mind by children of mature age, and it is to them that we commend them. But as to marking the pages, we would venture to point out that the feat of remembering the number of the page is not at all difficult. In a day when memory has become almost a decadent faculty this would be worth inculcating, and if the reader is to remember the contents of the book it does not seem to be an impossible feat to remember the page at which the last reading concluded.

All this but by the way, for, treated as we have mentioned, there can be no doubt that the Free Library instils not only the love of reading but the love of books, and these very different affections are of equal importance. But it all goes to show that the limit of the library rate to a penny is no longer tenable. If we really have the welfare of the community at heart it is urgently necessary that the limit should be raised. It is marvellous what has been done under the restriction, and it is clear that if the restriction were removed the able and energetic men who are continually devising new methods of adding to the utility of Free Public Libraries would rise to the greater opportunities which the raising of the limit would give them.—*Liverpool Daily Post*, March 19th, 1904.

In the Magazine Room

The Geological Diagrams

"The hills are shadows and they flow
From form to form, and nothing stands;
They melt like mist, the solid lands,
Like clouds they shape themselves and go."

In Memoriam.

There is no rest or permanence in any of Nature's phenomena. Whether we contemplate the vast processes revealed in stellar and planetary evolution, or confine ourselves to changes that have taken place—and continue on the grain of sand we call our world—we are profoundly impressed by the instability and insecurity of the frame of things.

The unrest of the earth in the course of its evolution during untold ages is well illustrated by the series of geological diagrams numbered from one to eight, which hang in the Magazine Room. They have special reference to the geographical development of the British Isles.

In these diagrams the whole series of the sedimentary stratified rocks is displayed, the proportionate thickness of the rocks of each formation being shown. Underlying them are rocks known as Archæan (*i.e.*, the oldest). Whether they are to be classed as sedimentary or not is a matter which is not as yet settled.

The rock masses which owe their origin to the cooling of molten material—Igneous Rocks (as Granite, Basalt) may be of any age. Attempts have been made along several lines of reasoning to determine the age of the earth. Sir A. Geikie's computation based on the total thickness of the earth's sedimentary rocks (100,000 ft.) and an estimate of the rate of wear of the land, and (consequently) of deposition of the worn material in the sea, works out to about 600,000,000 years.

That of Lord Kelvin, based on the rate of cooling of rock masses and on the *assumption* of a certain increase in the temperature of the earth (in its present state) as its centre is approached, gives but from 20 to 100 million years.

Geikie's is probably the truer estimate because the observations of the geologist are likely to be more correct than the speculations of the physicist as to what the temperature of the earth may be at a depth of 100 or 1,000 miles.

The world is, however, very old, and in its life land and sea have changed places many times; the whole of the crust is in perpetual, but irregular, oscillation.

A study of the small maps attached to the various diagrams will show the changes that have taken place in our own islands, and the neighbouring portions of the Continent.

For example, diagram 1, plate I., indicates that at the time when the earliest rocks (of the Cambrian Series) were being laid down, most of Ireland, and Anglesea and Cornwall were land, while the whole of the rest of the British Islands was under water, and was being built up of the sediments carried by rivers from a continent lying to the west and south.

In the period covered by diagram 2, Plate II., the North of Scotland had risen from the ocean, while Cornwall and a part of Ireland had become submerged ; and so on through the whole of the diagrams. The very probable changes in the land surface are clearly indicated ; the geography of the United Kingdom during different geological periods is displayed ; and we feel what Tennyson means in the verse :—

> There rolls the deep where grew the tree.
> O earth, what changes thou hast seen !
> There where the long street roars, hath been
> The stillness of the central sea.

L.S.

Sir William B. Forwood on Libraries

A great popular movement must have its critics, some entirely honest, others (the more numerous class) lack that knowledge of practical Library and Museum work to make their criticism of much value ; and, perhaps, the greatest fallacy which underlies the remarks upon our institutions which we read so often in the daily and periodical press, is that our Libraries are not sufficiently educational and cater too much for the readers of light literature. Free Public Libraries ought in the first place to be entertaining and attractive ; it is only when they succeed in this that they can achieve their second and still greater object, that of being educational and instructive. The first step towards the success of free libraries is to teach people not only how to read but to love reading for its own sake. We cannot do this by placing in their hands books which do not appeal to them or interest them, but we can lead them step by step from the simple story of everyday life which awakens in their hearts cords of responsive sympathy and interest, and they will pass on, it may be slowly but surely, to more serious reading, that which enters into their daily lives and, perhaps, assists them to make the fruit of their toil richer and more productive.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in dedicating so much of his princely wealth to the Free Library movement, has undoubtedly struck the very note of what makes for the prosperity of the multitude by putting into their hands the cheapest form of education, and which also, in the long run, should be the most effectual because it is voluntary.

Summaries of Important Educational Papers

No 5

Report on Education in Chicago (Nov. 1900.)

by Vice-Consul Erskine.

While the general public are busy with the important report of the Mosely Educational Commission it may not be amiss to go back to the less well-known, but very instructive, report referred to in our heading, and issued by our government as an official paper. The following is a summary of the main points with frequent quotations.

"Education in the United States. . . . is stated to be the most practical in the world for fitting the youth of the country for the battle of life." Yet the courses have been expanded too much and the rudiments of reading, spelling and simple mathematics neglected in some schools. At the North-Western University in September, 1900, only 26 out of 196 students applying for entrance stood the test of the English examination in spelling and punctuation, though well up in Greek and Latin.

Girls after 14 years of schooling (eight in grammar grades, four at the high school, two at a normal school) can earn a better salary as teachers than in any other walk of life, and this education is provided at the taxpayers' expense. Educated boys must learn a trade like any uneducated person, or go to technical school or university at their own or parents' expense to get any practical recognition of their high school training.

A tendency to specialisation now seems the rule in the workshops of the United States. Often a person remains at the one machine for his working life. "A man's working life in Chicago is short . . . there are few men of 45 who have not lost their speed, accuracy or sight to some extent." "It is to educate the boy in a manner that can enable him to make the best use of his talents that manual training is now given in all public schools where possible."

In commercial matters young people receive their business education, as a rule, in private business schools, and come to their employers with a knowledge of the routine and capable of doing work with little supervision. The man of 45 is expected to have grasped some opportunity and be in a business of his own.

In Chicago there are 347,622 children of compulsory school age (6 to 14) and 278,622 from 14 to 21, of whom 67,493 were educated in Church Schools, few being over 15. The Board of Education accommodates in grammar and high schools 220,728, and about 17,000 children attend private schools and Catholic academies. There are 5,535 teachers in the Board's schools at salaries from £100 to £300.

Public schools are free and instruction is entirely secular. In 1899, Kindergarten Schools for 4,901 children were provided. At the Grammar Schools there is school on five days. Much is made of nature-study in all the grades. Drawing is taught in all but the lowest grade and manual training in the two highest. Out of the 25 hours a week nearly three are taken up with physical training and recreation. The nature-study in the seventh and eighth grades includes some mechanics, physics and elementary physiology. The chief value of nature-study is the quickening of the powers of observation.

The education develops self-reliance and capacity for seizing opportunities. Very young people are made heads of departments. Patriotism is definitely taught and fostered. The careers of successful men are brought prominently before the children.

The different districts have their public schools, and the Central School has, or is to have, a workshop to which the children from the different schools go for one-and-a-half hours a week to receive manual instruction. The work is changed as much as possible, working drawings of each model are made. In 1899, 13,902 boys were on the rolls of the manual training schools, and the cost was 6s. 5d. per head. The course is generally one of four years and deals with wood, wire, cardboard, paper, pulp, and book-mending. Tools are accurately and minutely described and the history and utility of each particular part made clear. The nature, properties, origin and manufacture of the metals is pointed out with special reference to steel and how to harden it. The judgment is trained to appreciate excellence in design, proportion and adaptability to use. All the schools being mixed, girls take cookery or sewing, while the boys take the workshop course. Girls attend from 145 schools for this instruction. German is taught in 215 schools in the four upper grades.

In congested districts there are vacation schools where boys and girls do agreeable work and exercises and no study books are used. Once a week a visit to the country provides material for subsequent lessons. The children in classes of 100 are between 9 and 12 years old. The cost per head for six weeks for teachers' salaries at 8s. 4d. per day, materials, excursions, &c. was 13s. 2d.

Several large stores have schools where the messengers have an hour's instruction before the day's work begins.

Night schools with 8,887 pupils were open 108 evenings. The average attendance was 4,325, and the cost £1 13s. 6d. per pupil. All material is free, day scholars are not admitted, three nights regular attendance is required.

Any child who has gone through the grammar school can enter a High School, the average age of entrance is 15. In 1899, after the four years' course 307 boys and 853 girls graduated therefrom, of these 281 intended going to a university, 579 to the normal school to be trained as teachers, only 10 per cent had no future decided upon. About 9,500 pupils attend the High Schools—Latin or Greek, German, French or Spanish, may be learned there. In the night schools of the High Schools there were 2,249 pupils—the regulations are the same as in the night school already mentioned as attached to the elementary or grammar schools.

There is one Manual High School, ten years old, but it is intended to have three, each costing £30,000 to build, and to accommodate 1000 pupils. About one-third of the pupils in the school stay through the four years. The work is preparatory to the engineering course at the university or technical school, although the majority at once start work, on leaving, in some large workshop. The core of the instruction is drawing, manual work in wood and metal, and calculations, but language study and science are also taught.

A commercial high school will probably be founded in a central part of the city ere long.

In the school for the training of teachers, complaint is made of overstrain "more to be feared than the ravages of infectious diseases."

There are also reformatory schools, and a cottage home school for truants and badly-behaved children, to accommodate 500 children (in groups of 30) is being built. In four similar schools in the Eastern States the average cost per head per annum is £35 5s. 6d.

The Catholic and Lutheran churches educate about 70,000 children without state aid. The Catholics reject mixed education, boys and girls being taught in separate schools—more than half the children in their schools go to work before reaching 14, no manual training is provided for them. "It is estimated that about one-fifth of the Catholic children attend the public schools where no religion is taught, because the parents consider the public school an American institution to which everyone should send their children." There are several church high schools. "It is reported that 60 per cent of the public school teachers are Catholics. Particulars of courses at the Jesuit College of St. Ignatius and the Lazarist Fathers' College of St. Vincent are given in the report. There is also a college of the Christian Brothers. At all these colleges the fees are £8 a year (£60 for boarders).

The Lutheran Schools are supported at the expense of the German Lutheran churches, they do not give secondary instruction.

Private schools at fees from £15 to £60 (£60 to £200 for boarders) exist, some have a workshop attached.

The Chicago Manual Training School, founded in 1883 by the Chicago Commercial Club, and afterwards handed over to the University, has 280 students paying fees from £12 to £24 per annum.

The 12 teachers receive £3,750 per annum, and the total expenditure for 1899 was £5,208 10s. 10d. a cost per pupil of £18 12s. The school equipment includes woodwork rooms, foundry, forge rooms, machine shop, a Corliss engine of 52 H.P., physical and chemical laboratories, drawing-rooms and libraries. A considerable amount of literary training is included in the work of the school.

The Jews also have a Manual Training School in Chicago, costing £4,167 a year—£6 18s. 1d. per head.

There are two technical schools,—the Lewis Institute, on lines somewhat like a Polytechnic in London, and the Armour Institute, following the German system. There is also an Armour Scientific Academy with a four years' course preparatory to the universities or the schools of technology. The average age of admission to the Armour Institute of Technology is 19. The High School course or an examination must precede admission. Enough shop work is given to make the students well acquainted with tools and machinery, enabling them to know if work is properly done. The building cost £50,000. The equipment is most complete for courses of four years in each of the following departments: Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Science. There is also a two years' course in Domestic knowledge.

The Lewis Institute was founded in accordance with the will of the late Allen C. Lewis. In 1895 £333,334 was handed over to the trustees. The fees are £4 per quarter of 12 weeks. Boys of 14 are admitted to preparatory classes, the higher instruction is taken at the age of 19. There is a school of engineering, and courses for chemistry and domestic economy. In 1900 the day classes contained 700, the evening classes 1,190, the summer classes 136 students. The cost per pupil was £8 18s. 2d.

A very large number of business schools exist, all private ventures. The equipment of a business school to accommodate 700 students cost about £3,000, and the teachers (about 20) are paid for—women from £120 to £160, and men from £180 to £350.

J.J.O.

The work of the late Morel-Ladeuil, who for many years was on the art staff of Messrs. Elkington & Co., is well known in many museums, where his famous Milton and other shields are represented by reproductions in electrotype. In *L'Œuvre de Morel Ladeuil, Sculpteur-ciseleur, 1820-1888*, which has been compiled by his son, a brief account of his life is given, together with a description of his principal works. As an artificer, or artist in metal, Morel-Ladeuil had no equal in modern times, as the excellent illustrations in this book testify, and it is satisfactory to know that he received wide-spread recognition of his ability during his life-time, his works finding places in the cabinets of most of the royal houses of Europe, as well as in the principal museums and art galleries. A complete catalogue of his works is given in this volume, which is a meritorious record of a great artist's work.

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There are many signs, says *The University Extension Journal*, that Free Libraries are steadily taking a more prominent place in connection with Higher Educational problems: A careful inquiry is now being made with a view to ascertaining the extent to which in different parts of the country the Free Library is utilised by the various educational agencies which are at work, and how a more full and effective co-operation may be brought about. The cause of Higher Education owes much to the able men and women who fill the office of Librarian at one or other of the increasing number of Public Libraries.

Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. IV—No. 27 SEPTEMBER. 1904

Notes on Books, New and Old

"I do believe that if all my ancestors had set down their lives in writing, and left them to posterity, many documents necessary to be known of those who both participate of their natural inclinations and humours, must in all probability run a not much different course, might have been given for their instruction; and certainly it will be found much better for men to guide themselves by such observations as their father, grandfather, and great-grandfather might have delivered to them, than by those vulgar rules and examples, which cannot in all points so exactly agree unto them. Therefore, whether their life were private, and contained only precepts necessary to treat with their children, servants, tenants, kinsmen, and neighbours, or employed abroad in the university, or study of the law, or in the court, or in the camp, their heirs might have benefited themselves more by them than by any else; for which reason I have thought fit to relate to my posterity those passages of my life, which I conceive may best declare me, and be most useful to them. In the delivery of which, I profess to write with all truth and sincerity, as scorning ever to deceive or speak false to any."

* * *

The above is the first paragraph from the *Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, (No. 686), written by himself. The note of sincerity struck at the outset is sustained throughout, for though natural brothers often show strange divergence of disposition, Lord Herbert who was brother to that excellent and saintly man, George Herbert, author of "The Temple," holds at least the same desire for truth that his better-known brother so coveted. Besides being a history of his life, the book has woven into it many precepts for the practice of life itself, very curious some, very learned, and all of them coloured by the individuality of the writer and the fashions and fancies of the age. The book is valuable, too, as a contemporary record of life during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

* * *

Nyria, by Mrs. C. Praed, is the story of a slave girl in the Rome of Domitian, whose loves and life—ending in martyrdom—are interwoven with the lives of many other characters, historical and fictitious—Domitian, Licinius Sura, Stephanus, the Greek freedman, Valeria Paulina, Julia—who are all drawn firmly, skilfully, and artistically. The preface to this remarkable book deserves close attention.

The theme of *The Crossing*, by Mr. W. Churchill (U.S.A.), is largely the peaceful conquest of the great Louisiana territory by American settlers during the years that followed the Louisiana Purchase by Thomas Jefferson. The story portrays the immigration of Americans into the Louisiana territory, their settlement therein, and the gradual, sure way in which they brought the Empire sold by France under American rule and implanted in it American social and political ideas. Also, the author devotes himself somewhat to describing the life of that early age in the States bordering on the east bank of the Mississippi, and the ideals and standards which actuated the people of those States, and to putting into the form of fiction the whole American spirit of the early years of the nation. This is the second work in point of time in the series of novels dealing with American life which Mr. Churchill is writing. "Richard Carvel," which dealt with the Revolutionary War, was the first, and "The Crisis," which dealt with the Civil War, was the fourth.

* * *

With Period V., the Rev. J. F. Bright, Master of University College, Oxford, brings his *History of England* to a close. (The previous volumes were as follows :—Period I. Mediæval Monarchy, A.D. 449-1485. Period II. Personal Monarchy, 1485-1688. Period III. Constitutional Monarchy, 1689-1837. Period IV. The Growth of Democracy, 1837-1880.) During the period covered by the new volume there have been changes of great national importance. Ireland has receded from the forefront of public warfare ; fiscal reform has taken its place. The old Liberal party has been broken up ; the Conservative party has had its policy modified by the influence of its Liberal allies ; the Imperial idea has grown under the fostering policy of Lord Salisbury in foreign affairs, and Mr. Chamberlain in Colonial affairs. Then there are the enhanced influence of the House of Lords and the strengthening of the power of the Church of England. It is along these lines of thought that Dr. Bright has shaped a record of the facts, grouped under the successive Ministries. His general conclusion is summarised in his own words :—'Ambition and the love of rule, belief in extended Empire, in restricted and selfish commerce, in the superiority of a military life, in the value and importance of the privileged classes, and the substitution of symbolism for higher spiritual creeds are marked characteristics of the time and are exactly those things which the last century prided itself as having left behind.'

* * *

The French Court of bygone times especially lends itself to the weaving of romance. Mr. G. Hope, in *The Gage of Red and White*, has selected the time of that attractive monarch Francis I., and his winsome heroine is Jeanne, daughter of Henry of Navarre, who is betrothed, a strangely pathetic little figure, at the age of twelve to the cruel Duke of Cleeves, but when the time comes for the fulfilment of her promise happily manages to escape from the penalty. The story is an excellent piece of work, which should add to the author's already high reputation.

Messrs. Jarrold & Sons deserve some credit for their consistent efforts to popularise in this country the works of the late Dr. Maurus Jókai. It is no easy task to induce the British public to look at the work of a continental author. In the case of Jókai a considerable following has been created in this country for his books, and few authors so well repay perusal. Jókai's most successful volume in this country is undoubtedly 'The Green Book,' the reading of which is like witnessing a magnificent Oriental pageant. 'Black Diamonds' and 'The Lion of Janina' are also special favourites. Jókai had a fine taste in heroines; in this respect alone his books afford delightful study. The works referred to are in the Library.

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Miss Johnston's latest romance, *Sir Mortimer*, enchants the reader with a story of cruel love, maritime adventure, the heroic spirit of Sir Philip Sidney and the patronage of England's despotic queen. Materials that have been used before are used once more, with an originality so complete that the story seems to occupy a little world entirely its own. The verdure of summer England, the salt spray of the sea, the arcadian talk of courtiers in the years immediately preceding the Armada, all these things are conveyed to us in the likeness of colours and tints embellishing a story of the most poignant human interest. The pure beauty of detail lavished upon accessories prepares us, in some measure, for an impressionability and assimilative power in the author so potent as to convey not only the form and the spirit, but the very accents of Elizabethan England; while the actors upon the scene form a group of characters, not only true to the conditions of the period, but developing from within the very characteristics which render those pale and aristocratic figures, that throng the picture galleries of the sixteenth century, such perennial sources of wonder and amazement to all who study their exploits.

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It is perhaps superfluous nowadays to insist upon the value of nature-study; but attention may be drawn to Messrs. Hill and Webb's delightful work entitled, *Eton Nature-Study and Observational Lessons. Part I.* (No. 13494). Its object is twofold: first, to provide a series of observational lessons, which may be carried on as a part of the school curriculum; and secondly, to suggest as many lines as possible of work to be done out of doors in school time or leisure hours. The different sections deal with all kinds of subjects, and are invariably clearly and comprehensively written. The get-up of the book deserves a special word of praise.

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Mrs. Piper and the Society for Psychical Research is translated from the French of M. Sage, and equipped by a preface from Sir Oliver Lodge. It is a lucid and highly interesting account of the supernormal exhibitions of a woman who has never in fifteen years, under most varied conditions, been convicted of any kind of fraud, or used paraphernalia of flowers, vases, tables, etc., commonly associated with spiritualism. Mrs. Piper belongs to genuine psychology.

Great Golfers, by Mr. G. W. Beldam, is one of the most remarkable books devoted to the game of golf. The idea of the author when starting on his work was that in the way of instruction by illustration more might be done than had hitherto been accomplished, and it will, we think, be readily conceded by those who turn over the pages of this book that he has proved his case up to the hilt. All the shots, from drive to putt, are shown pictorially in connection with twenty-five of our leading golfers, and, together with the admirable articles in the book by the author, assisted by Mr. Harold Hilton, Vardon, Taylor, Braid, and Herd, the work is worthy of the cause for which it was compiled, namely, the completest pictorial presentation of the exact positions and methods by which our greatest living exponents of the game have achieved their success.

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Highways and Byways in Sussex, by Mr. E. V. Lucas, is a delightful addition to an excellent series. Such beauty and character has the county, it requires of the writer who would do justice to Sussex a graceful and sprightly pen, as well as fulness of knowledge. The author is well endowed in these things. His knowledge thereof is shown in so many fields, with so abundant and yet so natural a flow, that one is kept entertained and charmed through every passage of his devious progress. The drawings with which Mr. Frederick Griggs illustrates this charming book are equal in distinction to any work this admirable artist has given us.

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Frankness and sincerity are such rare elements in present-day literature that it is very refreshing to come across a book full of these attractive qualities. Mrs. O'Brien's sketches entitled, *Under Croagh Patrick* (No. 17525), are autobiographical, containing chatty accounts of her adventures and experiences in Ireland. She has a true understanding of, and deep love for, the Irish character, and as she is by nature observant, her remarks are always pithy and worth considering. The book reveals a charming personality, at once humorous and engaging.

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'Of a novel I ask but one thing. "Seize me," I say—"seize me and hold me with a grip of steel. Make me deaf and blind to all the world so long as I read in thine enchanted pages. Carry me whither thou wilt. Play on me; do with me what thou wilt, at thine own sweet will. Make me shriek with pain; fill my eyes with tears and my heart with sorrow; let me laugh aloud, let me bubble over with the joy of silent mirth; let me forget that the earth is full of oppression and wickedness. Only seize me and hold me tight—immovable, rapt, hypnotised; deaf and blind to all the world."' Thus wrote Sir Walter Besant.

Notes on Stock-taking

At the recent annual stock-taking in connection with the Central Library, ten books, to the value of 38s., were unaccounted for. During the year upwards of 132,000 issues were recorded, so that the loss works out to one book in every 13,200 transactions. In conformity with the usual practice, the contents of the library shelves were thoroughly overhauled, and upwards of 1000 worn-out or imperfect items withdrawn.

At this point, it may not prove uninteresting to analyse the foregoing figure, and enumerate the names of some of the authors whose writings are in constant requisition. Of the volumes discarded, 933 fall under the head of Prose Fiction, and this number embraces not a few of the choicest works of imagination in the English language. In classes other than fiction 90 books have called for rejection. The former class, owing to the rapidity with which the volumes are assimilated and exchanged, must of necessity bear the brunt of the daily wear and tear. Now what does an analysis of the "withdrawals" reveal? That there are 110 individual novelists each having one work withdrawn, 22 with two works, 21 with three, 20 with four, eight each with five and six, and six with seven. E. J Worboise's works have been depleted to the extent of 8; C. Lever, H. Smart, and R. L. Stevenson each 9; L. M. Alcott, R. N. Carey and F. W. Robinson each 10; H. C. Adams, M. Corelli, and Lord Lytton each 11; J. Grant, Florence Marryat, and Mrs. Molesworth each 12; A. Lang (fairy tales) and Mrs. Hungerford each 13; Captain M. Reid, 14; J. Verne and Mrs. H. Wood each 15; C. Dickens, Captain F. Marryat, Sir W. Scott, and G. Stables each 16; S. K. Hocking, 19; M. E. Bradden and E. Marshall each 20; W. H. G. Kingston, 27; A. S. Swan, 29; G. M. Fenn, 30; and G. A. Henty, 59. It will be observed that the foregoing list comprises a goodly array of writers of juvenile tales and stories; this is owing in a great measure to the substantial use made of the lending department by scholars in attendance at the ten elementary schools of the borough, for whose benefit fortnightly book deliveries have been established.

In the non-fictional classes, an analysis of the rejected items gives the following result:—Biography 3, philology 1, travel 23, poetry 2, fine arts 1, natural sciences 9, and general literature 51 (of which 49 are magazines).

The average working life of a popular novel, it may be remarked, is about four years; but if it were desired to arrive at a tolerably safe conclusion in regard to the literary preferences of the reading public in this direction, it would be necessary to analyse the records of "withdrawals" for a series of years. Experience has demonstrated that an increased liking for reading does not necessarily imply an increased love and reverence for books themselves; and the library officials may be pardoned for endeavouring to impress upon the mind

of the thoughtless reader a few significant but relevant Dont's, the due observance of which would contribute not a little to the pleasures of reading :—

Don't turn down the leaves of books to mark a place, but place a piece of paper between the leaves.

Don't read during meal times, lest crumbs or grease should soil the page.

Don't read with soiled or damp hands.

Don't turn over the leaves with a wet finger.

Don't expose a book to rain in going to and from the library.

Don't forget to report any accidental damage done to a book. You will not be badly treated if you own up honestly.

That these elementary precautions are not unneedful in libraries other than those designated "free" is evidenced by the subjoined extract from a recently-published article on a typical circulating library (*vide* "The Book Monthly") :—"Judging by the damage done to volumes, one can almost imagine a subscriber saying 'It is only a library book ; give it to the dog to play with.' Very often books are returned with the covers badly torn, soiled with grease, or spoiled by rain ; and if quite new books are sent out, they at times come back as if they had been battered with the poker. Strange to say, it is exceptional for such damage to be reported by the offender, and it will even be indignantly denied. . . . Once more, there is a class of people who make idiotic notes in books, sometimes in ink, but as a rule in pencil. . . . They will also illustrate the margins with portraits, always disfiguring to the volume."

"Let us thank God for books," exclaims James Freeman Clarke. "When I consider what some books have done for the world, and what they are doing, how they keep up our hope, awaken new courage and faith, soothe pain, give an ideal life to those whose homes are hard and cold, bind together distant ages and foreign lands, create new worlds of beauty, bring down truths from heaven, I give eternal blessings for this gift, and pray that we may use it aright and abuse it not."

Here, in an eloquent passage, we have voiced the feelings of the real lover of books.

CHAS. H. HUNT

Success Among Nations, by Dr. Reich, is not an academic treatise for the historical student alone, but a vital, searching piece of national criticism, pointing out flaws and perils of the utmost consequence to every citizen. It abounds in pregnant illustrations from ancient and modern history, and considers the position of every first-class power of the age and its prospects for future prosperity.

Two Liverpool Worthies of the Fifties

Dr. Charles Mackay in his eminently readable autobiography, entitled *Through the Long Day*, published in 1887, affords a few interesting glimpses of local men and manners in the early fifties.

"When engaged for the 'Morning Chronicle,' in 1850, to take part in its comprehensive inquiry into the great subject of 'Labour and the Poor' throughout England, I passed three months in Liverpool. During that time I made many friends in that great town. . . Among the valued friends, now, alas ! no more, were two whom I especially prized, and whom I most affectionately remember—Mr. Edward Rushton, the able stipendiary magistrate, and the venerable William Rathbone, one of the most eminent merchants in Europe, whose firm imported the first consignment of cotton from America that ever arrived in England. Mr. Rathbone was the highly-respected mayor of the town, and conferred honour upon the municipality by accepting the onerous . . . charge. He was highly popular, as he deserved to be, though he differed in politics and religion from the great majority of the inhabitants. He was what it was then the fashion to call a 'Whig-Radical,' though more perhaps of a Radical than a Whig ; and he was a pillar and support of the Unitarian Church. He bore his faculties so meekly as a politician and a Christian as scarcely to make opponents of those who differed from him in opinions, and was wholly without enemies.

"Mr. Rushton, called 'Roaring Rushton,' at an early period of his career by the plain-speaking . . . William Cobbett, in his once notorious 'Register,' had, for several years before my visit to Liverpool, exercised the functions of stipendiary magistrate with general favour and acceptance. He was worthy, as all who knew him admitted him to be, of a much higher post in the administration of justice than fate or fortune had accorded him. His politics had excluded him from the patronage of the Tory Ministries, who were in possession of power in his early manhood, and he had not succeeded in obtaining a seat in Parliament after the passing of the Reform Bill—another circumstance which impeded his progress up the ladder of legal advancement. . . He found a sphere of greater usefulness, though of less dignity and emolument, in the inferior social position of stipendiary magistrate in a provincial town. In Liverpool he shone as a legal luminary of the first magnitude, whereas in London he might, like other police magistrates, have shone but as a faint star in a crowded galaxy . . . In Liverpool he reigned without a rival, except during the assizes, when he was eclipsed by the superior judges on the circuit, but nobody eclipsed him as a social star in the limited hemisphere in which his lot was cast. He was a man of varied erudition and accomplishments, a lover of literature, and of surprising tenacity of memory. He possessed a fund of humour which rendered him an admirable conversationalist, a raconteur in all respects equal to the most celebrated adepts in the almost lost art of amusing . . . His society was in consequence in great request in the town, to such an extent that he was seldom enabled to enjoy the luxury of a quiet

dinner at home. . . Unlike many great diners-out, he was not a professed wit, neither a punster, nor a funster, though terse, epigrammatic witticisms often came unstudied and unbidden from his lips, and were invariably appropriate to the subject in hand.

"He and Mr. Rathbone were much attached to each other's society, and to their frequent symposia I was often invited as a favourite guest, an honour which I highly appreciated, more especially when the company on the occasion was select and not numerous. . . I remember particularly on one occasion, when Mr. Rushton had invited Mr. Rathbone and myself to dine with him, that both of them were highly amused at the account I gave them of my morning's work among the slop tailors of the town, employed by firms engaged in the manufacture of cheap clothes for sailors and emigrants. The town was overrun both with sempstresses and journeymen tailors, all competing with each other for the lowest kind of needlework, and receiving in consequence the lowest kind of wages. I learned that many of the poor tailors earned—in twelve hours' daily toil—no more than from 11s. to 14s. a week, out of which they had to provide their own thread; and that they could not always reach the maximum of 14s. without working at least half of the Sunday. I made a point of questioning each of them, who was willing to tell me the story of his hardships and privations, whether he was compelled to work on Sundays to earn so scanty a pittance. One man to whom I put the question answered me with a loud, emphatic, and defiant 'No!' adding that he would not work on Sundays for any man. There was such a gleam of anger in his eye that I at first thought he was a rigid Calvinist, or other zealot of strong religious opinions; and so I questioned him once more, expecting to find him a fanatical Sabbatarian, and asked him if he went to church or chapel. He replied in a moment, with an oath, 'Damn all churches and chapels! I never go near any of them!' 'What do you do with yourself, then?' I continued, 'Do you read or go to sleep?' 'If the weather is bad,' he replied, 'I try to go to sleep until the public-house opens; but if it is fine I take a walk into the fields, lie on my back in the grass or under a tree, watch the clouds as they sail over the sky, and thank God that I am alive!' 'I rather like that free-minded tailor,' said Mr. Rushton, 'except for his use of the most detestable word in the English language. I would fine every man 5s. who polluted his lips with it, if I could catch him at it.' 'Somewhat of a philosopher, too,' said Mr. Rathbone, 'and with a spirit of independence in him which needed but proper training to make a true man of him.'

"On another occasion I informed Mr. Rushton that in making researches into the condition of the seafaring population of the town I had discovered a street called Denison-street, where no black man dared to show his face, except in peril of his life, and where, if he were seen, the alarm was raised. . . and the whole population turned out with sticks and stones and other convenient weapons of offence to expel him. Mr. Rushton was incredulous. 'You have been imposed upon,' he said; 'I have been a magistrate here for many years, and if the thing were true I should certainly have heard

of it.' I repeated the story, gave him the name of my informant, and added, in explanation that Denison-street was inhabited by Americans and Irish-Americans of low grade, who kept sailors' boarding and lodging houses ; that the sailors who patronised them were mostly from New York and Boston ; and that the antipathy or hatred of the lower class of American white men, native or imported, to the negro race, was notorious. 'Dine with me to-morrow,' replied Mr. Rushton, 'and in the meantime I will make inquiries, and let you know the result. Were I a betting man, which I am glad to say I never was and never will be, I would bet 10 to 1 against the truth of the story.' On repairing to Mr. Rushton's house on the morrow, as invited, where I found Mr. Rathbone had arrived before me, Mr. Rushton informed me that he had made inquiries of the police and found that my information was correct. The law had never been put in force to remove the scandal, mainly because the breaches of the peace had never been serious enough to call for an exercise of authority, and because the aggrieved negroes were either too poor, too ignorant, or too indolent to take the trouble of complaining. 'Strangers in a town, who keep their eyes and their ears open,' said Mr. Rathbone, 'often see and learn more about the ways and manners of the inhabitants than the inhabitants themselves know.' 'Because the inhabitants are too much occupied with money-getting and their own affairs,' said Mr. Rushton, 'to have time or inclination to attend to such everyday matters ; while the stranger has but little else to do, and his curiosity is excited by novelty.'

"During my visit to Liverpool, Mr. Rathbone was asked, as Mayor, to take the chair ex-officio, at a public meeting which was to be called to advocate the extension of church accommodation. He at first refused, on the plea that he was averse to the project, and that he thought there were already too many mean-looking churches and chapels in the town without architectural beauty of any kind, and that they disfigured the streets which they ought to adorn. He was ultimately prevailed upon to alter his resolution, and, on taking the chair, made a speech which, if it did not throw cold water upon the hot zeal of the promoters of the movement, did not give much aid to the cause which they had at heart. He was of opinion, he said, that there were too many churches and chapels, and too little religion and Christian charity in Liverpool. He did not say this, he added, with any view of saving his money, for he was willing to subscribe the sum of £50,000 towards the building of a grand cathedral in Liverpool which would be an ornament to the town, on the one condition that it should be the church of every denomination of Christians, and even of Jews and Mahometans, and that it should be used by all sects at stated hours, so that the several services should not interfere with each other. This great cathedral, he thought, would render unnecessary the building of any inferior or meaner edifices, whether churches or chapels, while its very existence, and the purposes to which it was devoted, would preach Christian charity and Christian unity, and act as a shining example of enlightened toleration to all the too numerous sects of Christians in Great Britain. The suggestion fell dead upon the ears of the Liverpudlians, who appeared to have no faith in the seri-

ousness of the grand proposal, though Mr. Rathbone had both the will and the means to carry it into effect, had it met with the sympathy, approval, and support of his fellow-citizens. Nothing more was ever heard of it, not even in the shape of friendly or unfriendly comment in the local newspapers."

Other interesting extracts might be quoted, but the exigencies of space will not permit. Dr. Mackay's best literary achievements belong rather to the domain of poetry. In his songs, as in all his writings, he has one great purpose at heart, from which he never deviates for a moment—the promotion of human virtue and human happiness. Free government, equal laws, liberal institutions, an enlightened spirit in the ruling powers, the diffusion among all classes of the best feelings and charities of social and domestic life—these are the objects which he pursues in every line of his writings. His verse is exceedingly sweet, flowing, and melodious; and his skill in the musical art has given him a command over the resources of rhythm which few English song-writers possess.

C.H.H.

MUSEUM NOTES

A series of 72 choice photographs, illustrative of British geological phenomena, has recently been placed on exhibition in the middle upper room of the Museum. The photographs are primarily intended to illustrate geological subjects, but many of them will be found useful in the teaching of geography as well. They are selected from the large collection got together by the Geological Photographs Committee of the British Association, and are published by the permission of many amateur photographers who have kindly lent their negatives, or by the co-operation of professional photographers. The descriptions are written by a number of eminent geologists, but space will only permit of one quotation therefrom:—"The submerged forest at Leasowe, Cheshire, is one of the best examples to be found in the British Isles. Stools of oak, pine, alder, and birch, are to be seen embedded in and rising through a bed of peat extending over a large area of the shore, which is covered at high water of spring tides. The roots of these trees can be traced into the blue under-clay below, which contains in places *Scrobicularia piperata*, with valves united as in life, and has yielded a profusion of foraminifera. The photograph represents the main, or "Superior," peat-and-forest bed, but in places a "lower" peat bed, resting on and with roots striking into the boulder-clay, and separated from the "upper" by the blue scrobicularia clay, is to be seen. There is an equivalent superior peat-and-forest bed on the opposite Lancashire shore at the Alt mouth, the whole phenomena being evidence of post glacial changes of level. In the soil overlying the peat and underlying the sand-dunes many Roman and mediæval objects have been found."

The Library and the National Home Reading Union

The Free Library Committee have recently sought and readily obtained admission to the honorary membership list of the National Home Reading Union, an organisation which seeks to meet the needs of three classes of readers, namely :—

1. Young people.
2. General readers, division 1. (General course.)
3. General readers, division 2. (Special courses.)

The direct objects of the Union are :—

1. To develop a taste for recreative and instructive reading among all classes of the community.

2. To direct home study, and thus to check the spread of pernicious literature among the young.

3. To select the best books for those with little leisure.

4. To remedy the waste of energy and lack of purpose among those who have time and opportunity for a considerable amount of reading.

The aim of the courses of reading designed for young people is to put them in the way of preserving and extending the knowledge already acquired at school ; but, above all, to initiate them in such studies as poetry, fiction, history and the like, which will teach them to form true ideals of life, and open out to them the sources of life's highest and purest pleasures. The home reading in their case should thus link itself with the instruction given in the day and evening schools, and should awaken the intelligence to life and its responsibilities ; also it should stimulate the higher life of the home for family intercourse.

The general course magazine is intended specially for working women and men, for members of the great working class organizations, such as co-operative societies, trade unions, friendly societies and social clubs. It is also read by those who desire to acquire only a general knowledge of the subjects connected with the duties of a citizen in a self-governing state, as well as by those who wish to become acquainted with the rudiments of several subjects before proceeding to a more detailed study of them.

The special courses are intended to form in themselves a complete curriculum of reading, comprehending the chief branches of a liberal education, and the council recommend that, if possible, three courses should be taken, selected from at least two of the different branches of study represented, namely, literature, science, history, philosophy, art, etc. Each of the special courses contains three lists of books :—

1. *Required*, all of which are intended to be read through by the members taking that course and desiring a certificate.

2. *Supplementary*, for those who wish to acquire a more extensive knowledge of the subjects dealt with.

3. *Reference*, inserted in order that students may know where to turn when they wish to obtain full information upon any points that may especially interest them. It is not expected that all should be read. Some of them may be out of print, but they can probably be obtained in a good public or private library.

In each section only the required books are treated in the magazine which contains an article upon each book, indicates the order of reading, gives suggestions as to the best methods of study, explains difficulties, and answers questions. The reading as arranged in the book lists, and guided by the magazines, supplies the daily mental food and trains the intellect. The circle meetings keep the readers from becoming wholly absorbed in books, preventing the head from becoming developed at the expense of the heart. While, deeper and more important still, the reading, supplemented by the social life of the circles, should quicken the civic intelligence, should give enlightenment, and should tend to the expansion of thought towards a more extensive intellectual outlook.

Copies of the publications above referred to are placed upon the tables in the magazine reading room, where they may be freely consulted ; the special book lists may be had on application at the library counter. The Librarian will be pleased to afford further information to those readers desirous of promoting the objects of the Union by the formation of reading circles.

HUXLEY on "A Liberal Education"

"That man, I think, has had a liberal education, who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear cold logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth working order ; ready, like a steam engine, to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind ; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature and of the laws of her operations ; one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained, to come to heel, by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience ; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself."

"Such an one, and no other, I conceive has had a liberal education, for he is, as completely as a man can be, in harmony with nature. He will make the best of her and she of him. They will get on together rarely ; she, as his ever beneficient mother ; he, as her mouthpiece, her conscious self, her minister and interpreter."

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE CENTRAL LIBRARY

LENDING DEPARTMENT

Books marked with an asterisk () are suitable for children.*

"Alexander (*Mrs.*)" *Mrs. A. Hector.* A winning hazard ... 17602
Ashdown (C.) The adventures of Romney Pringle 17537
Atkinson (W. W.) Thought-force in business and everyday life. N.D. 3174
Atlantic Monthly. 1904 19330

Barry (W.) The dayspring 17532
Beldam (G. W.) Great golfers: their method at a glance. 1904 13918
Benson (E. F.) The Princess Sophia 17561
Berwick (J.) The secret of Saint Florel 17562
Blackwood's Magazine. 1904 19324
Bright (J. F.) A history of England: Period V., Imperial Reaction, Victoria, 1880-1901. 1904 15959
Brown (V.) A magdalen's husband 17563
Büchner (L.) Last words on materialism and kindred subjects 1901 3171
Burton (J. Bloundelle-) A dead reckoning 17564
— Denounced 17603
— The year one: a page of the French Revolution 17609

Cairns (J.) Christ and the Christian faith. 1904 15392
Cassell's Magazine. 1903-4... 19314
Century Magazine. 1903-4... 19320
Church (A. H.) Josiah Wedgwood. (*Portfolio Monograph*). 1894 13095
Churchill (W.) The crossing 17611
"Cleeve (Lucas)" *Mrs. Kingscote.* Yolande the Parisienne 17565
Cobban (J. M.) The iron hand 17566
Cooper (E. H.) The Monk wins 17567
Cornhill Magazine. 1904. 19322
Crommelin (M.) Crimson lilies 17604

Danby (F.) Pigs in clover 17598
Davis (R. H.) In the fog 17544
Dawe (C.) The voyage of the "Pulo Way" 17605
Dougall (L.) Young love 17538
Drury (*Major* W. P.) The shadow on the quarter-deck ... 17570

Engineering Review. 1904... 13920
Formerly "Feilden's Magazine."

*Fitchett (W. H.) Nelson and his Captains: sketches of famous seamen. 1902 15147
Fryer (A. C.) Aidan, the Apostle of England. 1902... ... 15146

Gaboriau (E.) Caught in the net 17539
Gallon (T.) Peplow's paper chase 17540
Gentleman's Magazine. 1904 19318
Gerard (D.) *Madame L. de Longgarde.* The blood-tax: a military romance 17571
— The eternal woman 17610
Gorham (C. T.) Ethics of the great French Rationalists. 1900 15350
— Ethics of the great religions. 1904 15353
— Faith: its freaks and follies. 1902 15357
Gould (F. J.) The religion of the first Christians. 1901 ... 15348
Gould (N.) Settling day 17541
Green (A. K.) *Mrs. C. Rohlfs.* The filigree ball 17572
Griffith (G.) The justice of revenge 17573
Griffiths (*Major* A.) A son of Mars 17542
Gunter (A. C.) The empty hotel 17543

"Hill (Headon)" *F. Grainger.* By a hair's-breadth 17574
— Seaward for the foe 17575
— The shadow of the bear 17576
— The spies of the Wight 17577
"Hobbes (John Oliver)" *Mrs. Craigie.* Love and the soul hunters 17578
*Holt (E. S.) Robin Tremayne: a story of the Marian Persecution 17606
Hope (G.) The gage of red and white 17579
— The triumph of Count Ostermann 17580
Hornung (E. W.) The black mask 17581
— Denis Dent 17582
Hume (F.) Lady Jezebel 17545

Jackson (G.) The teaching of Jesus. 1903 15393
Johnston (M.) Sir Mortimer 17533

Keith (G. S.) Fads of an old physician. 1904 13922
The sequel to "Plea for a simpler life."
Kernahan (*Mrs.* C.) *J. Gwynne Bettany.* Devastation ... 17601
King (C.) The story of Fort Frayne 17607

Leonard (W. A.) The new story of the Bible. 1901 15352
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"Books are the blessed chloroform of the mind. We wonder how folks in trouble did without them in the old time, just as our descendants will wonder how men and women and children bore to see their limbs sawn off without the Lethe-balm which the mere smelling at a sponge can bestow. Action was not always possible, even to the warrior, and still less to the warrior's wife ; there were years of peace ; there were long nights—nights, too, of unmitigated darkness—wherein their sorrows must have made themselves felt indeed ; yet they could never "take up a book"—a phrase in common use among even those of us who are least given to reading—and wile the dreary hours away. It is not a very high claim that is here set forth on behalf of Literature—that of Pass-time—and yet, what a blessed boon even that is ! Conceive the hours of inertia (a thing different from idleness) that it has mercifully consumed for us ! hours wherein nothing could be done, nothing, perhaps, be thought, of our own selves, by reason of some impending calamity."—James Payn.

Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. IV—No. 28 DECEMBER. 1904

Notes on Books, New and Old

Unlike many books on economic products whose authors look upon their subject either from the purely scientific or from the technical standpoint, the *Timbers of Commerce* combines the two, and seizes upon every detail either of appearance or structure that can serve as a means by which any wood can be correctly named. To this end each of the 245 kinds of wood, described by Mr. H. Stone, is dealt with on identical lines. The structure, as seen with a hand magnifier, is minutely described in all three sections, i.e., across-grain, plank-wise, or "on the quarter," and is further elucidated by a photo-micrograph for each type. The range of weight per cubic foot, of colour and of hardness, the characteristic smell and taste, the nature of the surface of the wood and the appearance of the bark, are fully dealt with. A copious index of some 2,400 names renders valuable aid where a name is known, but requires verification. Other useful information concerning the use, qualities, and reputation of each wood is added, and also with what other species it may be confused. An introduction to the study of wood, written with a careful avoidance of unfamiliar scientific terms, serves to put the reader *au fait* with his subject.

* *
*

Jena or Sedan? is from the German of Franz Adam Beyerlein. The original of this novel created something like a sensation when it was first published in Germany. Like Lieutenant Bilse, Herr Beyerlein suggests that all is not well with the great German army, and in the title of his book he asks the nation whither it is trending. English readers will find the work interesting.

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The Lady Electra is a volume of short stories by Mr Robert Barr. Romance and adventure are the themes, and in many of the tales electricity plays a part, hence the title of the book. However, there is more of sentiment than of science in the dramatic and interesting narratives. For instance, so modern a story as 'The Long Distance Telephone' develops a situation of tenderness while it involves a mystery as weird as it is unexpected.

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*

Cotton Mather, the central character of Mrs. A. E. Barr's new story, *The Black Shilling*, is an interesting and picturesque figure in American history. The best known of a family which played an important part in the first century of New England history Cotton Mather was born at Boston in 1663, and died there in 1728. He became minister of

the North Church, and by the earnestness of his preaching wielded great influence. As a scholar he won fame both in America and across the Atlantic, while he was the organiser of many schemes of public charity. At the risk of his life, in the face of popular opposition, he vindicated the introduction of inoculation as a protection against smallpox. He had, however, grave faults; he was ambitious and self-opinionated, and like many of his contemporaries, superstitious in the extreme. Thus at the time of the witchcraft scare he took a prominent part in the persecution of supposed traffickers with the Evil One. With this period of his career the novel is especially concerned.

* * *

The history of the Liverpool Academy down to the breach in its continuity caused by the "Pre-Raphaelite" split, is given in *The Liverpool School of Painters*, and Mr. H. C. Marillier has added, in the form of separate memoirs, an account of the more notable artists who belonged to its ranks, or were associated with it locally. In collecting this detailed information, he has had the generous assistance of a number of gentlemen, who from their personal connection with the art of Liverpool, or from a connoisseur's interest, have been anxious to rescue the fame of this fine school of painting from the obscurity into which it has fallen.

* * *

Manchu and Muscovite, by Mr. B. L. P. Weale, is a work of the highest importance to any student of the Far Eastern crisis. The author, who has spent his life among the Chinese, gives a minute and detailed account of a journey through Manchuria with the avowed object of showing the character of the Russian occupation. He shows first that Manchuria is a grain producing country of the first rank which in its settled and cultivated parts is thoroughly Chinese, and in such towns as have sprung up along the railway not only is the mass of the population Chinese, but in all departments of life the Chinaman is ousting the Russian. The thesis of the book is to prove, in short, that the supposed Russification of Manchuria is a myth; that the occupation is purely military and lacks all the elements of permanence. This is illustrated by a stringent and very amusing examination of the railway system, the operations of the Russo-Chinese Bank, and the whole conduct of affairs. The author has the gift of observation and of conveying his impressions so that the whole picture of the rapidly built fabrication of Russian civilisation, in contrast with the steady and rooted organism of Chinese agricultural and trading life, stands out vividly. Moreover, he writes with the Japanese war near at hand, and his forecast, dating from last February, of much that has happened and much that yet may happen, together with his summary of Russia's military resources and Japan's chances, makes most curious and interesting reading.

* * *

In Meadowsweet and Rue Mr. S. K. Hocking breaks new ground. The scene is laid chiefly in South Africa just before and during the war, and the main incidents are drawn from actual occurrences. The heroine is a Cornish girl who goes out to South Africa and becomes

governess companion in a Boer family. Their life of patriarchal simplicity is described, then we are given some moving pictures of the sufferings entailed by the war, then some account of life in a concentration camp and the tale ends in the heroine's Cornish home. Throughout the book runs a love story whose tragedy is only exceeded by its pathos, and the moral earnestness of the author is apparent in every page.

* * *

The Cambridge Modern History, planned by the late Lord Acton, will appear in twelve volumes, of about 800 pages each, and will cover the period from the close of the Middle Ages to the present day. It is hoped that the progress of the work will permit two volumes to be published in each year. These volumes will be published in two series, beginning respectively with vol. I (The Renaissance) and vol. VII (The United States). In order that each portion of the work may be the product of special research, many of the leading historical writers at home, in America and on the Continent, have been invited to contribute. The following list indicates the topics of the different volumes :—Vol. I. The Renaissance ; II. The Reformation ; III. Wars of Religion ; IV. The Thirty Years' War ; V. Bourbons and Stuarts ; VI. The Eighteenth Century ; VII. The United States ; VIII. The French Revolution ; IX. Napoleon ; X. Restoration and Reaction ; XI. The Growth of Nationalities ; XII. The Latest Age. Volumes I, II, VII and VIII are now available.

* * *

That Mr. Maurice Hewlett would give us a flaming, wonderful picture of Queen Mary was a foregone conclusion. It must inevitably pulsate with the colour, the virility, the passion of the Renaissance. *The Queen's Quair* is truly captivating to the sense and spirit, and will enshrine for all its readers the memory of "The Six Year's Tragedy."

* * *

The latest volume of the Library of Useful Stories treats of *Wireless Telegraphy*. When all allowances have been made it still remains Marconi's incontestable merit that he developed a farseeing initiative where others had not gone beyond timid projects or tentative research. As Sir William Preece put it "they all knew the egg, but Marconi had shown them how to make it stand on end." In fact, he carried forward into the domain of practical reality what had only floated indistinctly before the minds of others, or had served them for 'modest experiments.' In a popular style that will appeal to the 'lay' mind Mr. A. T. Story describes the leading features of the different systems of wireless telegraphy that have lately been invented by various scientists. Numerous diagrams help to elucidate the working of this wonderful invention, and much general information on the subject can be acquired from this little book, which is a good addition to a useful series.

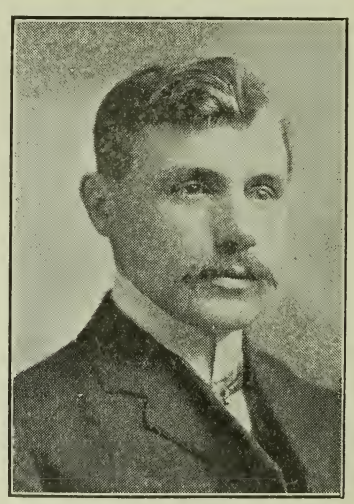
* * *

In *At the Moorings* Miss R. N. Carey has written a thoroughly enjoyable and artistic story which emphasises the truth that romance, humour, and pathos are to be found among those whom many regard

as very ordinary personages. The authoress always displays a competent knowledge of the people and things that she writes about, from the student of literature with his peculiar tastes, ways, and mannerisms, to an Anglican vicar, who is a model of what a man as well as a minister should be. In addition to much clever writing, we have a Scotch character in Effie, an old nurse, who talks in a wonderful, intelligent and intelligible fashion.

A New Lancashire Story

The Handloom Weaver's Daughter is a story of the downfall of the handloom industry and of the tragedy involved in the struggle against the development of steam machinery and the spread of the factory system. Powerfully written, Mr. James Haslam's novel is particularly noticeable for the impressive picture which it offers of industrial Lancashire thirty odd years ago, and viewed as a first effort is not without considerable promise. The author of the work abovenamed is at present employed on the reporting staff of the *Liverpool Courier*. He has been connected with journalistic work since 1891. Mr. Haslam has been associated on two occasions with Allen Clarke, the Lancashire novelist and dialect writer, in the running of Lancashire weekly papers, one of them being the *Northern Weekly*, which contains stories and social articles welcomed in thousands of working-class homes. He has also been employed on *The Hyde Reporter*, and *Blackpool Gazette*, and some years ago was interested in the starting of a trade union evening paper at Bolton, which through lack of capital had a brief existence. Mr. Haslam is a native of Bolton, and like most children of the industrial classes of Lancashire, he was sent to work in the cotton mills at an early age. His first contributions to the press were in the form of letters during an agitation for higher wages among the cotton piecers of the great factory towns. He has since contributed special articles to leading journals of the country, on a variety of subjects, but mainly dealing with labour and social questions.



Mr. JAMES HASLAM.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY LOAN

The following six pictures, kindly lent by the National Gallery Board, are now freely on view in the Art Room of the Museum :—

No 78 : Landscape with Ruin, by Nicholas Berchem (1620-83).

On the left the remains of a vaulted building, partly overgrown with foliage. Near it stands a peasant woman talking to a man who sits on the ground, surrounded by cows, goats, and sheep. On the right a half-withered tree trunk ; beyond, a wooded plain with mountains in the distance. Berchem's pictures are remarkable for their composition, their careful finish, and at the same time freedom of handling, and for their warm tone of colour and brilliant lighting. At the height of his reputation in 1665, he sold his labour, from early morning until four in the afternoon, for 10 florins a day.

No. 289 : The march out of a company of the Amsterdam Musketeers (Copy of Rembrandt's so called "Night Watch,") by Gerrit Lundens (1622-77).

This picture represents the officers of one of the companies of the Burgher Guard issuing from their hall of assembly, under the command of their captain, Frans Banning Cocq, Lord of Purmerland and Ilpendham, who is seen advancing in the centre and giving orders to his lieutenant, Heer Van Vlaerdingen, to direct the march. All the figures are portraits. The scene is illuminated by a gleam of bright sunlight. This picture, although but a greatly reduced copy of the renowned work by Rembrandt in the State Museum at Amsterdam, has a unique interest as representing the pristine condition of its great original before it was mutilated on all four sides and shorn of some of its figures. The fact of this mutilation, long surmised, and now fully proved, is notified in an inscription placed over the picture at Amsterdam. The abovementioned copy by Lundens, and an existing contemporary sketch in water-colours, made for Banning Cocq himself, form, together with other evidence, irrefragable proof of the injury done to the original in order to suit the picture to the dimensions of a room to which it was removed.

No 901 : Landscape, by Jan Looten (1618-81).

River scene with wooded banks. On the spectator's left two large oaks ; among trees on the other side of the water some figures are seen, evening. This painter is distinguished for the free handling but somewhat dark or heavy colouring of his pictures, which are generally of large dimensions. Berchem is reported to have sometimes painted the figures in his pictures.

No 948 : Landscape, a Sketch, by Peter Paul Reubens (1577-1640).

To the right, a cart and a piece of water ; a woody scene. The pictures ascribed to Reubens are extremely numerous, amounting, it is said, to several thousands, but many of them were painted from his sketches by his scholars. It would be as futile here to enlarge upon the genius and idiosyncrasy of Reubens as it would be to attempt even a skeleton list of his works.

No 1057 : *A Landscape, by Claude Joseph Vernet (1714-89).*

View of a river winding between rocky and partially wooded heights. In the foreground is a group of figures in repose or engaged in fishing. In the middle distance to the right is a long low building, with a flat dome and classic portico. Another building, from which a tower rises, is seen in the background ; sky luminous and crossed by light fleecy clouds. Vernet is one of the most celebrated of the French landscape and marine painters. In 1732 he went to Italy, where he remained for about twenty years, during which time he was in great poverty ; a picture was sold at the sale of M. de Julienne for 5,000 francs, which Vernet had painted for a single suit of clothes. He was commissioned in 1783 by the French Government to paint the celebrated pictures of the seaports of France.

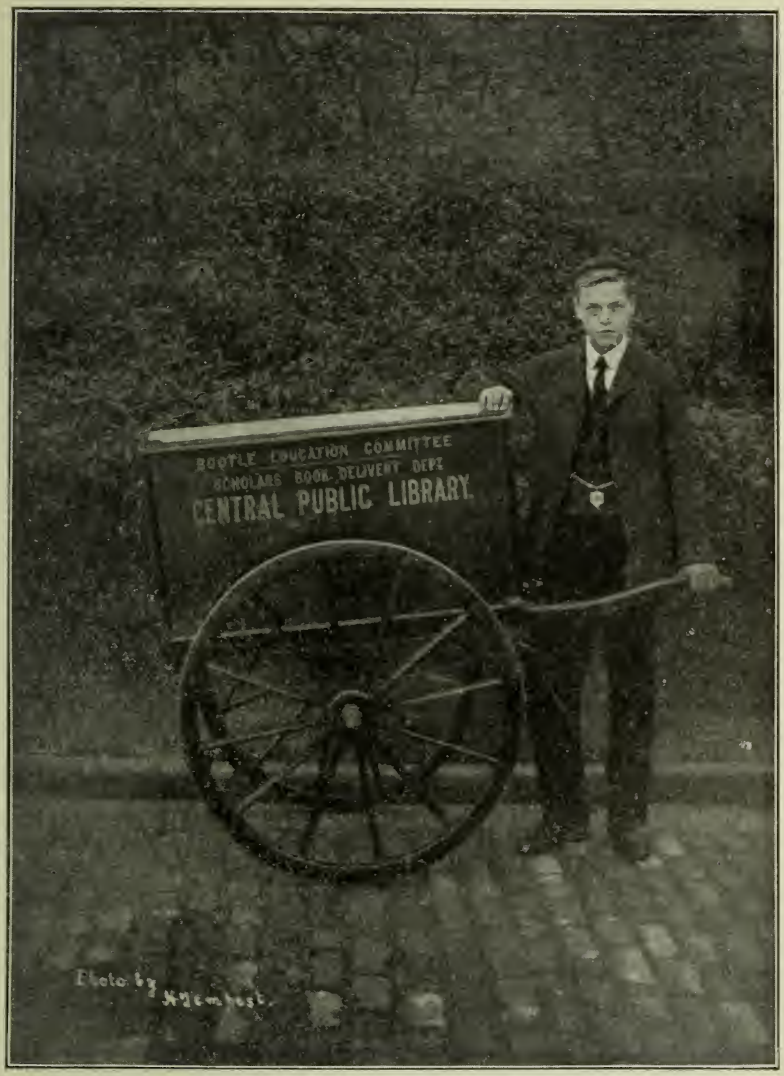
No. 1292 : *A Family Group, by Jan Van Bylert (1603-71).*

Behind the stone balustrade of a garden terrace parallel to the plane of the picture, a grey bearded man in the centre dressed in black with a broad leaved hat looks interestingly to his left as if addressing someone out of the picture, and points in the opposite direction. On his left, also behind the balustrade, stands a thin middle-aged woman, who seems to listen to what passes. On the other side of the man (the left of the picture), but rather more in the foreground, a stout elderly woman of cheerful aspect is seated on a stone bench. Her eyes follow the direction of the man's ; her right hand rests on an apple, one of several which, with some grapes, lie on the seat. Behind her rise the trunks of two trees, and the rest of the scene is closed in by the walls of the brick dwelling-house, no sky being visible. Bylert's workmanship is firm and good, though undistinguished by any remarkable qualities. Many of his compositions illustrate customs and habits of Dutch life.

The pictures above enumerated are valued at £1,980.

Reading for the Little Folk

The Education Committee has made a grant of £50 to the Free Library Committee for the replacement of certain worn-out books, used in connection with the scheme of fortnightly book deliveries from the Central Library for scholars in attendance at the ten elementary schools of the borough. In addition to an assistant, the Education Committee provides a neat covered handcart for the transit of books between school and library ; but the general supervision of the system is entrusted to the Borough Librarian. The teachers take much interest in directing the children's reading, and they are freely supplied with catalogues and special lists to assist them in their laudable undertaking. A copy of the "Catalogue of Books for the Young" is also prominently exhibited at each of the schools. Upwards of 3,000 books are available for the use of scholars, and last year over 11,000 issues were recorded. The system, established in 1894, is described in Volume II. of *Special Reports on Educational Subjects*, issued by the Education Department.



See paragraph on page 58.

MUSEUM NOTES

As the result of a recent application to the Trustees of the British Museum, the Librarian and Curator has succeeded in obtaining the following publications as a gift to the Central Public Library and Museum, namely, Reproductions of Ancient Prints, parts 1-13, and Reproductions of Drawings by Old Masters, parts 1-4. The published value of these portfolios amounts to £34. The Trustees, with characteristic kindness, have also entered the abovenamed institution on the list of applicants for a set of Reproductions of British Historical Medals.

* * *

On Thursday, October 6th, a selection of the Reproductions of Ancient Prints and of Drawings by Old Masters in the British Museum, recently presented to the Free Library and Museum Committee by the Trustees of the National Institution, were placed on public exhibition in the Museum rooms. The collection, which consists of seventeen portfolios, comprises examples of the Florentine School (1460-80) ; the schools of North Italy, 15th and 16th centuries ; early German and Flemish Prints ; German, Dutch and Italian prints ; early Mezzotint portraits ; specimens of line engraving by masters of Germany and the low countries (1530-1620), and by those in the age of Rubens and Van Dyck (1620-70). Examples of line engraving by masters of the French School (1580-1680) ; by the earliest masters practising and working in England (1545-1695) ; and by French and English masters of the 18th century. The prints, which attracted a fair number of visitors, should prove of considerable utility to art students. It is hoped to arrange for a further display shortly.

* * *

Thanks to the courtesy of the Finance Committee and of the Town Clerk (Mr. J. Henry Farmer), the Free Library and Museum Committee has recently come into possession of a facsimile in wax of the Great Seal of Queen Victoria. The first Seal was used from July 18th, 1838, to January 23rd, 1860, and the second from January 23rd, 1860, to August 14th, 1878. The third Great Seal, which is identical with the two others—no alteration in the design of any of Victoria's Seals having been made—came into use on August 14th, 1878. This Seal, which is of silver and weighs sixty ounces, cost from £500 to £600, and a year and nine months were spent on engraving it. In diameter it measures 6¾ inches. It is the emblem of sovereignty—*the clavis regni*—the only instrument by which, on solemn occasions, the will of the Queen can be expressed. Absolute faith is universally given to any document purporting to be under the Great Seal, as having been duly sealed with it by the authority of the Sovereign. To counterfeit the Seal is high treason. The facsimile is suspended in the middle Upper Room.

There has lately been suspended in the entrance hall of the Central Library, autotypes of the Articles of Magna Carta and of Magna Carta itself, with letterpress in broadside ; also an autotype of a Shakspeare Deed.

* * *

On Thursday, October 27th, at the Museum, the Curator delivered the opening address of the eighteenth season of Free Museum Addresses entitled—*Ages ago : the Ancestry of Animals.* There was a fair attendance. The geological record written in the rocks is a never failing source of wonderment to the student of the past history of animals. For beneath the forms which disappeared, as it were, yesterday, the dodo and the solitaire, the moa and the mammoth, the cave lion and the Irish elk, there are mammals and birds of old-fashioned type, the like of which no longer live. Beneath these lie the giant reptiles, beneath these great amphibians, preceded by hosts of armoured fishes, beyond the first traces of which only backboneless animals are found. Yet throughout the chapters of this record, written during different aeons on the earth's surface, persistent forms recur from age to age, many of them such as some of the lamp shells or Brachiopods, living on from near the apparent beginning even until now. But other races like the trilobites have died out leaving none which can be regarded as in any sense their direct descendants. Other sets of animals like the ganoid fishes, grow in strength, attain a golden age of prosperous success, and wane away. As the earth grew older nobler forms appeared, and this history from the tombs, like that from the cradles of animals shows throughout a gradual process from simple to complex.

The attention of those present was specially drawn to the foot-prints of extinct creatures exhibited on the Staircase ; to the models of low forms of life shown in the Bird Room ; and to the small collection of typical fossils of the various geological epochs displayed in the Magazine Reading Room. A series of choice lantern slides aided not a little in the elucidation of this most fascinating subject.

* * *

On Thursday, November 17th, at the Museum, the Curator delivered the second of the winter series of Free Museum Addresses, entitled—*Cocoa : all about it.* There was a good attendance. Cocoa being obtained from the seeds of a tree which is a native of tropical America and indigenous to Mexico, it follows that for our first knowledge of it we are indebted to the discoverers of America, and especially to Hernando Cortez, who afterwards conquered Mexico in 1521. As Mexico thus became a tributary of Spain, cocoa was introduced into Europe long before either tea or coffee, and the manufacture of preparations of cocoa was carried on secretly in Spain, and distributed afterwards for consumption in neighbouring countries. The Mexicans appear to have used the seeds of the cocoa as coins. Cocoa was also used as a food, and the beverage produced by infusing the broken seeds, or nibs, was much esteemed. In 1657, cocoa, under the name of chocolate, was publicly sold in London. An advertisement appeared

in the "Public Advertizer" of Tuesday, June 16th, and for the six following days, that "In Bishopsgate Street, in Queen's Head-alley, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink called chocolate to be sold, where you may have it ready at any time, and also unmade at reasonable rates." The various manufacturing processes through which cocoa passes were afterwards described in detail, and a series of first-rate lantern slides served to emphasize the practical side of the subject. Attention was also drawn to the exhibits in the Museum.

Chetham Society Publications

FIRST SERIES

(Continued from Journal No. 25)

Vol. 37. Chetham Miscellanies, Vol. II. Containing

- The Rights and Jurisdiction of the County Palatine of Chester, the Earls Palatine, the Chamberlain, and other Officers.
- The Scottish Field (A Poem on the Battle of Flodden).
- Examynatyons towcheynge Cokeye More, Temp. Hen. VIII. in a dispute between the Lords of the Manors of Middleton and Radclyffe.
- A History of the Ancient Chapel of Denton, in Manchester Parish.
- A Letter from John Bradshawe of Gray's Inn to Sir Peter Legh of Lyme.

Vol. 38. Bibliographical Notices of the Church Libraries of Turton and Gorton bequeathed by Humphrey Chetham.

Vol. 39. The Farington Papers.

Vol. 42. A History of the Ancient Chapels of Didsbury and Chorlton, in Manchester Parish, including Sketches of the Townships of Didsbury, Withington, Burnage, Heaton Norris, Reddish, Levenshulme, and Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

Vol. 45. Miscellanies: being a selection from the Poems and Correspondence of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, B.D., of Clitheroe. With Memoirs of his Life. By the Rev. Canon Raines.

Vol. 47. A History of the Ancient Chapel of Birch, in Manchester Parish, including a Sketch of the Township of Rusholme.

Vols. 48, 64. A Catalogue of the Collection of Tracts for and against Popery (published in or about the reign of James II.) in the Manchester Library founded by Humphrey Chetham.

Vols. 49, 50. The Lancashire Lieutenancy under the Tudors and Stuarts. The Civil and Military Government of the County, as illustrated by a series of Royal and other Letters ; Orders of the Privy Council, the Lord Lieutenant, and other Authorities, &c.

Vols. 52, 55, 71, 77, 91, 100, 101, 102, 106, 108, 111. Collectanea Anglo-Poetica ; or, A Bibliographical and Descriptive Catalogue of a portion of a Collection of Early English Poetry, with occasional Extracts and Remarks Biographical and Critical.

Vols. 53, 56, 58. Mamecestre : being Chapters from the early recorded History of the Barony, the Lordship or Manor, the Vill Borough or Town, of Manchester.

Vol. 57. Chetham Miscellanies. Vol. III. Containing

The South Lancashire Dialect, with Biographical Notices of John Collier, the author of *Tim Bobbin*. By Thos. Heywood.

Rentale de Cokersand : being the Bursar's Rent Roll of the Abbey of Cokersand for the year 1501.

The names of all the Gentlemen of the best callinge w^th^in the countie of Lancaster whereof choyse ys to be made of a c'ten number to lend vnto her Ma^tye^ moneye vpon privie seals in Januarye 1588.

Some Instructions given by William Booth Esquire upon the purchase of Warrington by Sir George Booth Baronet and William Booth his son, A.D. MDCXXVIII.

Letter from Sir John Seton, Manchester y^e^ 25 M'ch, 1643.

The names of eight hundred inhabitants of Manchester who took the oath of allegiance to Charles II. in April, 1689.

The Pole Booke for Manchester, May y^e^ 22^d^ 1690.

Vols. 59, 60. A History of the Chantries within the County Palatine of Lancaster : being the Reports of the Royal Commissioners of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary.

Vol. 61. I. Abbott's Journal. II. An Acct. of the Tryalls at Manchester, October, 1694.

Vol. 62. A Discourse of the Warr in Lancashire.

Vol. 63, 65. Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester in the Sixteenth Century.

Vols. 66, 67, 70. The Stanley Papers. Part III. Private Devotions and Miscellanies of James seventh earl of Derby, K.G.

Vols. 68, 72. Collectanea relating to Manchester and its Neighbourhood, at various periods.

Vols. 69, 73, 93, 94. The Admission Register of the Manchester School, with some Notices of the more distinguished Scholars, from 1730 to 1837.

Vol. 74. Three Lancashire Documents of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, comprising, I. The Great De Lacy Inquisition, Feb. 16, 1311. II. The Survey of 1320-1346. III. Custom Roll and Rental of the manor of Ashton-under-Lyne, 1422.

Vol. 75. Lancashire Funeral Certificates.

Vol. 76. Observations and Instructions divine and Morall. In Verse. By Robert Heywood of Heywood, Lancashire.

Vols, 78, 79, 80. Tracts written in the Controversy respecting the Legitimacy of Amicia, daughter of Hugh Cyveliok, earl of Chester. A.D. 1673-1679. By Sir Peter Leycester, Bart., and Sir Thomas Mainwaring, Bart.

Vol. 81. The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1567, by William Flower.

Vol. 82. The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1613, by Richard St. George.

Vol. 83. Chetham Miscellanies, vol. IV. Containing

Some Account of General Robert Venables, of Antrobus and Wincham, Cheshire ; with the Autobiographical Memoranda or Diary of his Widow, Elizabeth Venables.

A Forme of Confession grounded vpon the Ancient Catholique and Apostolique Faith. By Lady Bridget Egerton. A.D. 1636.

A Kalender conteyning the Names of all such Gent. and others as upon her Maty's Pryvye Seales have paid there Money to Sir Hugh Cholmondley Knyghte Collectr of Her Hyghnes Loane within the Countie of Chester. A.D. 1597.

History of Warrington Friary.

The Last Hope exhibits to the full the late Mr. H. S. Merriman's marvellous gift of portraying live people and their complex emotions, and his characteristic power of creating the impression of something to come. The date of the story is 1850, the scene being laid partly in England and partly in France. It is strongly historical, and its pivot is the alleged smuggling of the Dauphin out of the Temple after the execution of his father, Louis XVI. The son of the Dauphin is supposed to be discovered at the little fishing village of Farlingford in Suffolk, and the story, through which there runs a strong love interest, relates the plot formed to regain for him the throne of his grandfather. It affords ample scope for the display of the Author's remarkable powers of dealing with a situation charged with incident and intrigue.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE CENTRAL LIBRARY

LENDING DEPARTMENT

Books marked with an asterisk () are suitable for children*

Arkwright (J. P.) *Ed.* Cabinet-making for amateurs. 1902 13932
Aston (W. G.) A history of Japanese literature. (L.W.) 1899 10250

Barr (A. E.) The black shilling 17631
Barr (R.) The Lady Electra 17638
Beyerlein (F. A.) "Jena" or "Sedan"? 17625
Boothby (G.) The League of Twelve 17639
Brooks (P.) Essays and addresses: religious, literary and social. 2v. 1898 15374

Carey (R. N.) At the moorings 17619, 17620
Channing (W. H.) *Ed.* Memoir of William Henry Channing 3v. 1848 86
Crockett (S. R.) Mad Sir Uchtred of the hills 7126, 7127
— The play-actress... 7125
Cymru. 1904... 19333

Davidson (H. C.) *Ed.* The book of the home: an encyclopædia of all matters relating to the house and household management. 4v. 1902 13923
Dawson (W. J.) The quest of the simple life. 1903 19343

Edwards (T. C.) A commentary on the First Epistle to the Corinthians. 1897 15280
English Illustrated Magazine. 1903-4. 2v. 19335, 19336

Gibson (G. A.) An elementary treatise on the calculus 1903 13500
Greaves (J.) A treatise on elementary hydrostatics. 1902 .. 13501

Harper's Magazine. 1903-4... 19339
Harraden (B.) Katherine Frensham 17612
Haslam (J.) The handloom weaver's daughter 17623
Hewlett (M.) The queen's quair; or, the six years' tragedy... 17621
Hill (M. D.) and Webb (W. M.) Eton nature-study and observational lessons. 2 Pts. 1903-4 13494
Hocking (S. K.) Meadowsweet and rue 17629
*— Chips; Our Joe; Poor Mike 5811, 6748

"Hope" (Anthony) *A. H. Hawkins.* Double harness ... 17622
Hudson (W. H.) An introduction to the philosophy of Herbert Spencer. 1904 3181

Idler. 1903-4 19289

James (W.) Psychology. 1904 3183
Jerome (J. K.) Tommy and Co. 17630
Jessop (A.) What set him right; with other chapters to help. 1888 15341
—The commonplace philosopher in town and country. 1864 19332
Joubert (C.) Russia as it really is. 1904 15966

Kennedy (B. H.) The public school Latin grammar. 1900 ... 10249
Kernahan (*Mrs.* C.) *J. Gwynne Bettany.* An unwise virgin 17617
Kipling (R.) Traffics and discoveries 17628

Le Queux (W.) The bond of black 17583
—An eye for an eye 17584
Loney (S. L.) The elements of statics and dynamics. 1902... 8268
Longman's Magazine. 1904 19311

McCarthy (M. J. F.) Rome in Ireland. 1904 15958
Maclean (M.) *Ed.* Modern electric practice. Vol. 4. 1904 13903
Matthews (T. T.) Thirty years in Madagascar. 1904. ... 15967
*Meiklejohn (J. M. D.) The British Empire: geography, resources and commerce, etc. 1903 15968
"Merriman (Henry Seton)" *H. S. Scott.* The last hope ... 17627
Montgomery (H. R.) Thomas Moore. 1860. 15150

Oppenheim (E. P.) A prince of sinners 17618

Pall Mall Magazine. 1904 19308
Pearson's Magazine. 1904 19337
Poynting (J. H.) and Thomson (J. J.) A text-book of physics: properties of matter. 1903 13499

Quiver. 1903-4 19342

Reeves (W. P.) The long white cloud: Ao Tea Roa (*i.e.* New Zealand). 1899 15962
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. The climates and baths of Great Britain. Vol. 1. 1895 13502
Rumney (A. W.) The cyclist's guide to the English Lake District. 1899 15964

Sergeant (A.) The yellow diamond 17613
*Sheldon (C. M.) John King's question class 17191
Shore (*Commander* H. N.) Three pleasant springs in Portugal. 1899. 15969
Sidney (P.) A history of the Gunpowder Plot: the conspiracy and its agents. 1904 15963

Smith (R. Mudie-) *Ed.* The religious life of London. 1904... 20801
Stephen (L.) George Eliot. (E. M. L.) 1903 15149
Stone (H.) The timbers of commerce and their identification. 1904 13927
*Story (A. T.) The story of wireless telegraphy. (L.U.S.) 1904 13931
Stuart (E.) Nobler than revenge 17614

*Taylor (J. E.) Geological stories. 1904... 13498
Thurston (K. C.) John Chilcote, M.P. 17626

Walsingham (*Lord*) and Gallwey (*Sir* R. Payne-) Shooting (B.L.) 2v. 13929
1. Field and covert 2. Moor and marsh.
Weale (B. L. P.) Manchu and Muscovite: letters from Manchuria. 1903 15965
Wilcox (E. W.) The heart of the new thought. 1902 ... 3182
Williams (G. H.) Careers for our sons: a practical handbook to the professions and commercial life. 1904 13928

Young Woman. 1903-4 19341

REFERENCE LIBRARY

Austen (H.) Map of Liverpool. 1851

Bale (*Bishop* J.) Select works. (Parker Soc.) 1849
Batsford (H.) Some suggestions on the formation of a small reference library of books on ornament and decorative arts. 1897
Becon (T.) Catechism. (Parker Soc.) 1844
— Early works. (Parker Soc.) 1843
— Prayers and other pieces. (Parker Soc.) 1844
Bennett (R.) and Elton (J.) History of corn milling. Vol. 4. 1904
4. Some feudal mills.
Blades (W.) The enemies of books. 1896
Book Monthly, Oct. 1903 to date.
Bootle Free Library, Museum, and Technical School Journal. Vol. 3. 1902-3.
Bootle Gazette, June 1887 to September, 1888
Bradford (J.) Letters, treatises, remains. (Parker Soc.) 1848
— Sermons, meditations, examinations, etc. (Parker Soc.) 1848
British Association for the advancement of Science. Canadian economics. 1885

British Government Publications—

Census, 1901—

Census of Ireland, 1901. Part I. 4v. Folio. 1901-2.

Scotland. Eleventh decennial census of the population, 1901, with report. 3v. Folio 1902-3

Royal Commissions—

Final Report of Royal Commission on Local Taxation. Folio. 1901-3

Statistical Abstracts—

Statistical abstract for the several colonial and other possessions of the United Kingdom, from 1888 to 1902. 1903.

British Museum Publications—

Prints and Drawings—

Reproductions of drawings by old masters in the British Museum. 4v. Folio. 1888-94

Reproductions of prints in the British Museum. New series. Parts 1-13. Folio. 1886-1904

Brunner (*Sir* J. T.) and Ellis (T. E.) Public education in Cheshire. N.D.

Bullinger (H.) The decades. (Parker Soc.) 4v. 1849-52

Calendars of State Papers—

Letters and Papers, foreign and domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII. IIv. 1830-1852

Calfhill (*Bishop* J.) An answer to John Martiall's Treatise of the Cross. (Parker Soc.) 1846

Clegg (J.) *Ed.* The international directory of second-hand booksellers and bibliophile's manual. 3v. 1894-1903

Conway (*Sir* M.) Great masters, 1400-1800: reproductions in photogravure from the finest works of the most famous painters down to the year 1800 Folio. 1903

Co-Operative Congress (35th-36th Annual), 1903-1904 [Proceedings]. Ed. J. C. Gray. 2v.

Cope's Tobacco Plant. 2v. Folio. 1870-1881

Cotton. Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. Proceedings of the First International Congress, 1904

Coverdale (*Bishop* M.) Remains. (Parker Soc.) 1846

— Writings and translations. (Parker Soc.) 1844

Cranmer (*Archbishop* T.) Miscellaneous writings and letters. (Parker Soc.) 1846

— Writings and disputations relative to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. (Parker Soc.) 1844

Dantc. Dwyfol gân: Annwn, Purdan, Paradwys. La. 8vo. 1903

Fulke (W.) A defence of the sincere and true translations of the Holy Scriptures into the English tongue, against the cavils of Gregory Martin. (Parker Soc.) 1848

— Stapleton's Fortress overthrown. A rejoinder to Martiall's reply, etc. (Parker Soc.) 1848

(To be continued)

Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. IV—No. 29 MARCH. 1905

Notes on Books, New and Old

"*Sunny Sicily* teems with interest. For the historian, she is riddled with material; for the archæologist or builder, her fields form rich store of art and suggestion; for the painter, endless scenes of beauty present themselves, both in country and town; for the lover of folk-lore there is a rich harvest. Probably no spot on earth of equal size holds such varied or such ceaseless charm." This is Mrs. Alec-Tweedie's verdict on the scene of her recent travels and the subject of her new book.

* * *

Courses of Study, by Mr. J. M. Robertson, sets out to guide readers of little leisure and no academic training through the bewilderment labyrinth of modern bibliography, and tells them what they ought to read in the various departments of human knowledge. It is not a case of selecting the best hundred books. The work does far better than that, since it classifies and indicates both the purport and the value of an indefinite number of authors. Nor is the book a mere bibliography, like the English Catalogue or some other well-known works mentioned in its own pages. It systematises knowledge, makes a general map of it from which a reader may find his whereabouts by longitude and latitude. The work forms a valuable book of reference for reading men.

* * *

The Wonders of Life, by Professor E. Haeckel, is a supplementary volume to *The Riddle of the Universe*, and contains much additional valuable information on biological questions dealt with in that work. It also answers indirectly many of the criticisms to which the world-famed "Riddle" has been subjected.

* * *

The Prospector, by Mr. R. Connor, will more than sustain the author's great reputation. With a scene laid in the Crow's Nest Pass country, in days before the smelter superseded the miner and his pan, the plot centres about an eastern college graduate—a strong, determined clean man. The pages are of absorbing interest, vivid with adventures and toned with the inspiring lofty purpose that gives Ralph Connor's work a place by itself. Prospectors, cow-boys, ne'er-do-wells and fortune hunters fill the pages, and the scene is almost identical with that of "The Sky Pilot" and "Black Rock," of which two books a million copies have been sold.

Mr. T. Gallon, in his new novel—*Boden's Boy*—tells the story of a strange adoption. "Boden" is a common, ignorant, ill-bred little cockney shop-assistant, suddenly grown rich by the death of a relation; the "Boy" is a gentlemanly, ambitious lad, struggling against hopeless poverty, for whose life and up-bringing Boden secretly makes himself responsible, on the generous impulse of a moment. The situation makes a tragedy as well as a comedy; and the author has gone again to that mine of humour and pathos he worked so successfully in some of his earlier novels of London life.

* * *

The Abbess of Vlaye, by Mr. J. S. Weyman, is a romance based upon the inevitable struggle between law and disorder which ensues upon the close of a civil war; in this case the civil war which left Henry the Fourth upon the throne of France. Of the two daughters of a decayed house in Angoumois, one, the Abbess of Vlaye, embraces the fortunes of a gallant but unscrupulous adventurer, whom the war has raised to a bad eminence; while the other inclines to the side of order in the person of the King's representative. The story follows the development of the sister's love affairs as they are affected by the dangers of a peasants' rising, which the adventurer's tyranny has provoked.

* * *

The stories in the *Brown Fairy Book*, edited by Mr. A. Lang, come from all quarters of the world. For example, the adventures of 'Ball-Carrier and the Bad One' are told by Red Indian grandmothers to Red Indian children who never go to school, nor see pen and ink. 'The Bunyip' is known to even more uneducated little ones, running about with no clothes at all in the bush, in Australia. Other stories, like 'The Sacred Milk of Koumongoé,' come from the Kaffirs in Africa, whose dear papas are not so poor as those in Australia, but have plenty of cattle and milk, and good mealies to eat, and live in houses like very big bee-hives, and wear clothes of a sort, though not very like our own. 'Pivi and Kabo' is a tale from the brown people in the island of New Caledonia where a boy is never allowed to speak to or even look at his own sisters; nobody knows why, so curious are the manners of this remote island. The story shows the advantages of good manners and pleasant behaviour; and the natives do not now cook and eat each other, but live on fish, vegetables, pork, and chickens, and dwell in houses. 'What the Rose did to the Cypress' is a story from Persia, where the people, of course, are civilised, and much like those of whom you read in 'The Arabian Nights.' Then there are tales like 'The Fox and the Lapp' from the very north of Europe, where it is dark for half the year and daylight for the other half. The Lapps are a people not fond of soap and water, and very much given to art magic. Then there are tales from India, told to Major Campbell, who wrote them out, by Hindoos; these stories are 'Wali Dâd the Simple-hearted,' and 'the King who would be stronger than Fate,' but was not so clever as his daughter. From Brazil, in South America, comes 'The Tortoise and the Mischievous Monkey,' with the adventures of other animals.

By Conduct and Courage is the last of Mr. G. A. Henty's great series of historical stories. It is a rattling tale of the battle and the breeze in the glorious days of the three-decker. The hero is brought up in a Yorkshire fishing village, and enters the navy as a ship's boy. His adventures include a thrilling experience in Corsica with no less a companion than Nelson himself.

* * *

A companion volume to *Quiet Talks on Prayer*, namely, *Quiet Talks on Power*, by S. D. Gordon, has reached its thirtieth thousand. Now, a book on religion does not sell to that extent, unless it has something very unusual to recommend it. The author's chief claims to our attention are sincerity and common sense. His pages contain no vague speculation; they deal with facts, and facts on religion are wanted to-day. His style is quiet but forcible; he says a thing openly, without any fuss, and the reader soon begins to have complete confidence in his author's honesty of intention and veracity of statement.

* * *

In *Life as an Engineer*, Mr. J. W. C. Haldane deals attractively with his experiences from his apprenticeship in various works to the many occupations of a consulting engineer, bringing out very clearly the life and prospects of the profession. These pages are brimming over with information, and although it is evident that the author loves the clashing music of the machine shop and is keenly appreciative of the wonder of it all, of the small things as well as of the great, he does not conceal the drawbacks and the difficulties. Anyone who takes up the book will learn something, and it should certainly be read by the youths who contemplate becoming engineers.

* * *

The Jewish Encyclopædia has now reached the eighth volume; the field covered by it is so immense and the subject-matter so diversified that the reader finds in each succeeding volume much new and entertaining reading. The volume before us embraces 1,644 topics falling between 'Leon' and 'Moravia.' Among them are nearly one hundred monographs on the most important subjects anent the study of the Bible, Talmud, Post-Talmudic Literature, History, Theology, and Modern Biography. Of the many articles dealing with the Bible the most important are by Mr. Joseph Jacobs ('Levirate Marriage'), Professor Barton ('Leviticus'), and Mr. Max Seligsohn ('Machpelah' and 'Manna'). Many learned articles are devoted to Jewish history, and theology and biography are dealt with in a sufficiently scholarly manner. Pictorially, the volume just issued is typical of the high class of illustrations which adorn this work; their variety and scope are almost infinite. No praise we can bestow upon this important work is too high; the general thoroughness, the exact scholarship, and accuracy are worthy of the highest commendation, and we look forward with great interest to the four volumes which will complete the work.

The Brethren, by Mr. H. R. Haggard, is a tale of the Crusades in which Rosamond, the half English, half Moorish heroine, is almost made captive by the great Saladin's emissaries, but is rescued by "the brethren" from the Turks' camp. They both love her, but work together harmoniously, both in the Holy Land and in England, for her ultimate happiness. Tells also of the last surrender whereby the Crusaders lost Jerusalem for ever.

* * *

Kate, of Kate Hall, which Miss E. T. Fowler and her husband (Mr. and Mrs. Felkin) have written together, is a regular old-fashioned love-story, with a strong plot and an unsuspected *dénouement*, and has no trace in it of the modern "problem" novel. The interest is well sustained all through; and the characters are real men and women and not mere puppets. The old nurse, Tiffany, is as funny in her way as any character in Miss Fowler's former books; and so is—in quite another respect—Lady Claverley. The old Earl, too, is a figure not without pathos and humour, and Kate herself, although unlike the other heroines created by the author of "A Double Thread," has a distinct charm of her own.

* * *

Mr. M. Crawford possesses the gift of giving life and speech to places. Throughout the whole of the Saracinesca series his readers are made to breathe and move in Rome, to feel its past and share its present. His new novel, *Whosoever Shall Offend*, is a grandly conceived story of crime and credulity. We do not remember any description, though several writers have treated the subject of the solitary "lifer" in Italian prisons, so graphic as the last word concerning Combario.

Book Buying.—The buying of books is something like the making of friends; more often than not it is a haphazard business, delightful, precarious, fraught with great consequences, expensive, necessary, and sometimes most unfortunate. How many we must try before the one we really have been waiting for arrives! How eagerly we take the newcomer with high hopes for the joy it is to bring us! And how often we are disappointed! Then, too, how deceitful appearances are! The first glance, the name, the make-up, often repel us for a time, only to reveal at last hidden treasures of wise counsel and charming companionship which we would not have missed for the world. While the sudden acquaintance, picked up with so much enthusiasm, gradually discloses itself to be a vapid bore, or a sounding sentimentalist full of glitter and clap-trap. Or we may have known a book slightly for a long time, hearing its praises sung by our neighbours, remaining all the while incredulous to its belauded qualities, and come at last to realise its worth and take it to our heart for ever—the most treasured of possessions.

Books in Relation to National Efficiency

I will not consider in this connection mere handbooks of technical knowledge which may stimulate mental exertion and at the same time help the reader to get a livelihood. Books of that kind are very useful, and the more closely they are studied the better for all concerned. I will consider books that serve a somewhat loftier purpose ; books that are literature pure and simple ; books of history, of criticism, of fiction, of poetry, that embody the best thought and emotion of which humanity is capable ; books that humanise their readers, and make them more humane, that give them a living interest in the humanities in opposition to the barbarities of life. These books may appear to exert little or no influence on the practical affairs of the world. They may not appreciably sharpen the wits ; they may not appreciably improve a man's capacity for business ; one may be able to make his fortune on the Stock Exchange without the smallest knowledge of the works of Shakespeare or Milton, or Tennyson or Browning. But no one who goes through life turning a deaf ear to the voice of great literature realises an altogether admirable ideal of citizenship. His aims and aspirations are always of the earth, earthy ; his ideals of conduct are uninspiring, are narrowed by his own narrow experience. He lacks that love of beauty and order and knowledge, for its own sake, which is always accessible in literature, and is essential to the perfecting of civilisation ; he goes through life only half-conscious of his faculties and his opportunities, only half alive. The past is a sealed book to him ; he forms no estimate of the future. He lives solely in the present ; solely for himself ; he eats and drinks, and to-morrow he dies. *Sidney Lee*

A FINE WORK OF REFERENCE

The Reference Department of the Library has recently been enriched by the addition of the first fifteen volumes of the definitive edition of *The Works of John Ruskin*, edited by Messrs. E. T. Cook and A. Wedderburn. Only two thousand and sixty-two copies of this edition —of which two thousand are for sale in England and America—have been printed at the Ballantyne Press, Edinburgh, and the type has been distributed.

Hitherto the works of Ruskin, as published by Mr. Allen, consist of seventy to eighty volumes and pamphlets, varying in "format." But the purchaser of all these works does not thereby possess himself of all Ruskin's printed writings. There remain some thirty volumes and pamphlets, which are either out of print or have been printed only for private circulation ; many of them very scarce ; some almost, if not

quite, unobtainable. And still further, there is a large body of Ruskin's writing scattered in contributions to books by other authors, in magazines, in "Proceedings," in newspapers. Even a collector who had succeeded in acquiring all these publications would still miss many characteristic passages unless he possessed all the editions of all Ruskin's books . . . Some idea of the voluminous and scattered character of Ruskin's printed words may be formed from the fact that the Bibliography issued in 1893 contained 777 items (exclusive of publications about Ruskin). The total has since that time been considerably increased.

In this edition all the matter by Ruskin is collected from these various sources . . . The object of the Editors has been to put . . . readers . . . in possession of a complete collection of Ruskin's published writings. [It] is also complete as including all the illustrations inserted by Ruskin in his books, and all drawings by him which have hitherto been published. These are an essential portion of his works . . . In addition to the illustrations previously published, this edition gives a large number of the author's drawings which have not hitherto appeared . . . [and] much new matter—literary as well as artistic—has been placed at the disposal of the editors.

The text . . . is throughout that which was last revised by the author; but in foot notes or otherwise, passages from the MSS. are occasionally supplied, or variations noted. Ruskin was a prose-poet, and his works repay the close textual study which is habitually given to those of the poets. It is interesting to see the artist at work. Sometimes, too, there is a biographical interest in such study; but especially is it interesting to see that Ruskin more and more altered not to be eloquent, but to be true. Less and less did he correct for rhetorical effect. He revised, not to add colour, but to secure greater closeness of expression—to convey more fact in fewer words.

Ruskin's diaries and letters have been drawn upon for purposes of illustrating passages in his published Works, or of adding matter of biographical and literary interest. Ruskin was the most personal of writers. It is the one of the secrets of his charm. Behind every book he ever wrote one catches the personality of the man. "The more I see of writing," he once said, "the less I care for it; one may do more with a man by getting ten words spoken with him face to face, than by the black lettering of a whole life's thoughts." Increasingly, as he went on writing, he aimed at speaking to his readers face to face. His personality was very marked; he was a man of many moods. It is impossible to understand aright the works of this author without following also the moods of the man. But again, Ruskin's life is contained in his writings. He lisped in numbers, and he never ceased writing while strength and health remained. Thus, as one reads him through, one gets his biography—the facts of his life, the history of the development of his mind. We have his pen-work from the age of seven or eight to the age of seventy. In him, more perhaps than in any other writer, the style is the man, and the Works are the Life. For these reasons, each volume in this edition is prefaced by an introduction which is at once bibliographical and biographical.

MUSEUM NOTES

On Thursday evening, December 15th, at the Museum, Mr. J. J. Ogle delivered an address on "Flowers of our local byways." There was a good attendance. The lecture was illustrated by large models of flower forms and by slides. The chief of the bright coloured wild flowers were named and their local haunts indicated, then followed a running comment on a series of attractive slides, showing the part played by insects in the carrying of the fertilising pollen from plant to plant and the wonderful variety of form, colour, scent, and mechanism of movement displayed in common field and sandhill flowers. The meaning of these facts was brought out and hints given how observation might be made and knowledge increased at our very doors with regard to the wonders of botanical science. Allusion was made to photographs in the museum and study books in the Reference Library.

> What more felicitie can fall to creature
> Than to enjoy delight with libertie,
> And to be lord of all the workes of Nature,
> To raine in th' aire from earth to highest skie,
> To feed on flowres and weeds of glorious feature.
>
> *Spenser*

* * *

On Thursday evening, January 26th, in the Museum, an address was delivered by Mr. E. W. Edwards on "The Story of Tea and Coffee Cultivation in Ceylon." The lecturer sketched the history of planting in the colony and described the various processes through which the tea leaf is put from plucking to the tea pot. The address was illustrated by lantern views, by models of tea machinery and by samples of various grades of tea, which were kindly lent by Messrs. Thomas Jones & Sons, tea merchants, of Old Postoffice Place. There was a fair attendance.

* * *

On February 23rd, the fifth of the series of free Museum Addresses entitled—*What is an Insect?* was given by Mr. C. St. C. Crawley at the Institution abovenamed. There was a good attendance. The lecturer showed how vague, after all, was a correct answer to such a query, even from intelligent people, the majority taking most small creeping, crawling, or flying creatures as coming under that designation. The naturalist's, or scientific definition was explained by the aid of lantern slides; how these tiny animals were grouped into orders; how their various organs were named; and why they were called insects. The stages from egg to perfect insect were shewn; their uses in nature were enumerated as well as their benefits to man—some articles of commerce in daily use being made by them. Insects filled a place in the scheme of nature, being important members of a wise ordination and a beneficent and organised whole.

As Others See Us

Extract from a *Report on Secondary Education in Birkenhead*, by Professor Michael E. Sadler, M.A.

While the present system in Birkenhead is working admirably, so far as it goes, the number of children who are borrowers is only a minority among the scholars, and must remain so until arrangements are made for a periodic delivery of books at the schools. In the neighbouring Borough of Bootle, the Local Education Authority, besides granting £50 for new books, has recently appointed an assistant to carry out, under the Borough Librarian, the requirements of such a delivery. All the ten schools of the Borough have a fortnightly delivery, a covered handcart being provided for the conveyance of books between the schools and the library.

It well deserves consideration on the part of the Education Committee, whether it would not be wise to make, in co-operation with the Library Committee, an arrangement similar to the one in force at Bootle for the delivery and exchange of books at the schools, and, further, whether it would not be desirable to make an annual grant towards the purchase, renewal, and repair of books for the children's library.

I would further suggest that, as a condition of the grant, the Library Committee be asked to issue a "teacher's reading ticket," allowing teachers to borrow four or five books at a time for study or class use. Such a ticket has been instituted with great success at Cardiff and at Bootle; in the latter place upwards of 300 teachers have taken advantage of the opportunity.

The community and the nation will derive great benefit from a closer relationship between the public libraries and the secondary and elementary schools.

Extract from a *Report on Secondary and Technical Education in Huddersfield*, by Professor Michael E. Sadler, M.A.

The English visitor travelling in the progressive parts of the United States of America is favourably impressed by the efforts which are being made to bring the public libraries into closer connection with the work of the elementary and secondary schools. No pains are spared to make the libraries as useful as possible to scholars and teachers alike. The love of good reading is one of the most valuable possessions which a community can acquire, and the habit of reading good books is one which should be carefully formed during school life. The Library Association of Great Britain is at present devoting considerable attention to this aspect of the educational problem, and in several of our cities, among which Cardiff and Bootle may be specially mentioned, success has been achieved in forming a close alliance between the public library and the schools.

"DENIS" writing of the Public Library in the *Liverpool Freeman*, says:—

It would be a hard matter for the ordinary reader to pick out lacunae in the catalogue, which contains the cream of all that is best in the literary world. The library is a subscriber to many of the great learned societies, including the Egypt Exploration Fund, the Ray Society, and others. But lest anything should be missed, or the Committee should hesitate on account of expense, it is sufficient to write in the suggestion book, or to say a word to the attendant, and the demand, if at all feasible, will be supplied. It is recognised that many people are too diffident to make suggestions, and their chance remarks to each other in front of the counter are frequently noted and satisfied.

Orders for important works such as Morley's Life of Gladstone are placed with the publisher in good time, so that twenty-four hours after they are issued they are catalogued on the supplementary sheet placed in the Library, and are in the hands of the readers. Facilities, and not deterrents, are placed in the way of reading. One householder . . . is sufficient as a guarantor. Those whose purpose is study rather than pleasure, such as teachers and others, are allowed two tickets, so long as they do not insist on more than one novel at a time. They (the teachers) may keep the books for a month, instead of the ordinary week, unless they are in demand.

The perfection to which things have been brought is shown by the relation of the Library to the ten schools of the borough. It is a wonderful adjunct to the literary life of the community. Each of the schools has appointed a librarian, approved by Mr. Hunt, whose duty it is to send in to the Library the list of books selected by the pupils. The books may be kept a fortnight, as the young are slow readers, and they are taken to and from the schools in a covered handcart supplied by the Library.

The young are particularly cared for, a fact which is particularly emphasised by the admirable little catalogue of the juvenile department, adapted for the needs of all children between the ages of eight and fifteen. If the Bootle children do not grow up into lovers of learning the misfortune is not to be laid at the door of the schools or the Public Librarian.

As for the grown-ups, there comes the question what books should be placed in the Reference, and what in the Lending Department. . . But no hard and fast line is drawn. Reference works may be lent out if proper representations are made, the only stipulation being that they must never be taken out of the borrower's house, where they can be sent for by the Librarian at any time.

Finally, the catalogue is a joy to handle . . . It is printed admirably in a variety of types, and is made up in alphabetical order. You may look through it with a feeling of certainty that any book you desire may be found there. In addition to the general catalogue the loving care of the Librarian is shown by the supplementary lists of historical novels set in chronological form, examples of Welsh literature and others. The Library is well stocked with French, German, and Spanish works in the original, and a supplementary list is at present in formation on Biographies. Almost it makes one long to live in Bootle.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE CENTRAL LIBRARY

LENDING DEPARTMENT

Books marked with an asterisk () are suitable for children*

Andrews (K.) Stephen Kyrle: an Australian story 17655
Atlantic Monthly. 1904 19331

Baker (J.) A double choice 17656
Ballard (F.) The miracles of unbelief. 1904 20803
Becke (L.) Edward Barry: South Sea pearler 17659
— The strange adventure of James Shervinton, etc. 17657
— Yorke the adventurer, etc. 17658
Blackwood's Magazine. 1904 19325
Brierley (J.) The common life. 1904 20804
Bullen (F. T.) Sea puritans 17644
Burnett (F. H.) In the closed room 17671
*Burnley (J.) The story of British trade and industry (L.U.S.) 1904 15971

Caine (H.) The prodigal son 17640, 17641
Cambridge (A.) Sisters 17645
Cassell's Magazine. 1904 19315
Castle (E.) The light of Scarthey... 17642
Chambers's Journal. 1904 19359
"Connor (Ralph)" *C. W. Gordon.* The prospector: a tale of the Crow's Nest Pass 17653
Cornhill Magazine. 1904 19323
Crawford (F. M.) "Whosoever shall offend" 17646
Crockett (S. R.) The loves of Miss Anne 17669
— Raiderland: all about grey Galloway. 1904 15962
Croker (B. M.) The happy valley 17647
Cymru. 1904... 19334

*Dodgson (C. L.) "*Lewis Carroll.*" Through the looking-glass, and what Alice found there 5531
Douglas (J.) Theodore Watts-Dunton: poet, novelist, critic 1904 15154

Engineering Review. 1904 13921

*Fenn (G. M.) Glyn Severn's schooldays 17306
*— Marcus : the young centurion 17666
*Fletcher (M.) Jefferson Junior : a school story... 17665
Fowler (E. T.) (*Mrs. A. L. Felkin*) and Felkin (A. L.). Kate of Kate Hall 17643

Gallon (T.) Boden's boy 17648
Geikie (*Sir* A.) Scottish reminiscences. 1904 15153
Geninen. 1904 19361
Gentleman's Magazine. 1904 19319
*Girl's Own Paper. 1903-4 19357
Glazebrook (R. T.) Electricity and magnetism. 1904 ... 13505
Good Words. 1904 19350
Gordon (S. D.) Quiet talks on power. N.D. 20810
— Quiet talks on prayer. N.D. 20805
*Green (E. Everett-) Cambria's chieftain 17667
*— The Castle of the White Flag: a tale of the Franco-German War 17668

Haeckel (E.) The wonders of life: a popular study of biological philosophy. 1904 3184
A supplementary volume to "The Riddle of the Universe."
Haggard (H. R.) The brethren 17649
Haldane (J. W. C.) Life as an engineer : its lights, shades, and prospects. 1905 13933
Hartog (W. G.) Lectures scientifiques : a French reader for science students. 1904... 13504
*Henty (G. A.) By conduct and courage: a story of the days of Nelson 17661, 17662
*Hocking (S. K.) Cricket 17632
*— Crookleigh 17633
*— For Abigail... 17635
*— Her Benny... 17634
Horniman (R.) That fast Miss Blount 17670
Hughes (D. P.) The life of Hugh Price Hughes. 1904 ... 15152

Idler. 1904 19345

Jacobs (W. W.) Dialstone Lane 17672
Jerome (J. K.) Three men in a boat 17636

Kernahan (C.) The face beyond the door. 1905 20807
Kipling (R.) Captains courageous 17637

*Lang (A.) *Ed.* The brown fairy book 17663, 17664
Leisure Hour. 1903-4 19347

McCarthy (M. J. F.) Gallowglass ; or, life in the land of the priests 17676

Maclean (M.) *Ed.* Modern electric practice. Vol. 5. 1904... 13905
Macmillan's Magazine. 1904 19306
Mannock (J. P.) Billiards expounded to all degrees of amateur players. 2v. 1904 13935
1. The elementary side of billiard-playing. 2. The advanced side of the game.
Mason (A. E. W.) The truants 17673
Music Scores—
Popular songs, duetts, and sacred solos 12884

Oxenham (J.) Hearts in exile 17650

Pall Mall Magazine. 1904 19309
Pemberton (M.) Beatrice of Venice: a romance of the last days of the Venetian Republic 17651
*Pitman (*Sir* I.) Key to shorthand instructor 13887
Proctor (H. R.) The principles of leather manufacture. 1903 13934

Review of Reviews. 1904 19329
Richings (E.) In Chaucer's maytime 17660
Robertson (J. M.) *Ed.* Courses of study. 1904... 10251
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. The climates and baths of Great Britain. Vol. 2. 1902 13503

Stalker (J.) The seven deadly sins. 1902 15396
Sunday Magazine. 1904 19346
Swan (A. S.) *Mrs. Burnett Smith.* Mary Garth 17654

Temple Bar. 1904 19317
Torrey (R. A.) How to work for Christ: a compendium of effective methods. 1901 20802
Traethodydd. 1904 19360
Tweedie (*Mrs.* A.) Sunny Sicily: its rustics and its ruins. 1904 15970

Vachell (H. A.) Brothers 17674

Wenyon (C.) Across Siberia on the great post-road. 1898 ... 15973
Weyman (S. J.) The Abbess of Vlaye 17652
Whiting (L.) The life radiant. 1904 20806
The golden age lies onward. Discerning the future. The ethereal realm. The power of the exalted moment. The nectar of the soul.
Wiggin (K. D.) (*Mrs. G. C. Riggs*), Findlater (M. and J.) and McAulay (A.). The affair at the inn 17675
Woman at Home. 1904 19348
World's work: an illustrated magazine of national efficiency and social progress. 1904... 19354

Young Man. 1904 19358

REFERENCE LIBRARY

(*Continued from December Journal*)

Gibson (A.) Thomas Moore and his first editions. 1904
Gordon (D. J.) The Central State, South Australia: its history, progress and resources. 1903
Grindal (*Archbishop* E.) Remains. (Parker Soc.) 1843
Gyles (A.) *Ed.* The directory of second-hand booksellers. 1886

Hastings (J.) *Ed.* A dictionary of the Bible. *Extra volume.* 4to. 1904
Articles, indexes and maps.
Hewley Trust Fund Trial. N.D. Folio
Holme (C.) *Ed.* Daumier and Gavarni ("Studio" Autumn No. 1904)
— *Ed.* The Royal Academy from Reynolds to Millais. ("Studio" Summer No. 1904) La. 8vo.
Hooper (*Bishop* J.) Early writings. (Parker Soc.) 1843
— Later writings. (Parker Soc.) 1852

Indian Government Publications—

Casuarina in the Nellore district. Report on the measurement of rates of growth. Folio. 1884
Monograph of wood manufactures in the Punjab, 1887-88. Folio
Report on measurements of the growth of Australian trees on the Nilgiris. Folio. 1883
Watson (F.) Report on the cultivation and preparation of Tobacco in India. Folio. 1871

Jewel (*Bishop* J.) Works. (Parker Soc.) 4v. 1845-50
Jewish Encyclopedia. Vols. 7 and 8. 1904
7. Italy-Leon. 8. Leon-Moravia.

Latimer (*Bishop* H.) Sermons. (Parker Soc.) 1844
— Sermons and remains. (Parker Soc.) 1845
Leadbeater (C. W.) *Ed.* The smaller Buddhist catechism. 1902
Letters relative to the English Reformation...chiefly from the archives of Zurich [1537-58] (Parker Soc.) 2v. 1846-47
Library: a magazine of bibliography and literature. Ed. J. Y. W. Macalister. Vols. 1-10. 1889-1898
Library: a quarterly review of bibliography and library lore. Ed. J. Y. W. Macalister. New series. Vols. 2 and 3. 1902-1903
Library Association of the United Kingdom: Proceedings of the 15th-17th annual meetings, 1892-1894. La. 8vo. 1893-95
Library Conference (Second International), 1897. Transactions and proceedings. 4to. 1898
Liverpool. Ordnance Survey of the country round Liverpool. (Scale, 1 inch to a mile) 1842

Liverpool Bay. Chart of the approaches to Liverpool from a survey made by . . . *Lieut.* M. T. Parks. 1857
Liverpool Bay from a survey made by . . . *Lieut.* M. T. Parks and G. H. Hills. 1862
Liverpool Courier, January, 1903 to date
Liverpool Daily Post, January, 1903 to date
Liverpool Engineering Society. Transactions. Vol. 25
Liverpool Marine Biology Committee. Memoirs on typical British marine plants and animals. Ed. W. A. Herdman, Vols. 11 and 12. 1904
11. Arenicola (the lug-worm), J. H Ashworth. 12. Gammarus, M. Cussans.
Liverpool Mercury, January, 1903 to date
Liverpool University-Calendars. 1902-3 and 1903-4. 2v.
London Catalogue of books, 1814 to 1834
— Catalogue of books : Classified index, 1816 to 1851. 1853
— Catalogue of books printed since 1700. 1773
London University Guide, 1904

Marillier (H. C.) The Liverpool School of Painters : an account of the Liverpool Academy, from 1810 to 1867. 1904

National Union of Teachers. 33rd and 34th annual reports, 1903-1904
Nicoll (D.) Health and its appliances. 4to. N.D.
Nield (J.) A guide to the best historical novels and tales. 1904
Nottingham University College. Calendar[s] 1901-1902 to 1903-1904. 3v.

Parker (*Archbishop* M.) Correspondence, 1535-1575. (Parker Soc.) 1853
Pennell (E. R.) Tantallon Castle : the story of the castle and of the ship. 1895
Philpot (*Archdeacon* J.) Examinations and writings. (Parker Soc.) 1842
Pilkington (*Bishop* J.) Works. (Parker Soc.) 1842

Ray Society Publications—

West (W. & G. S.) A monograph of the British Desmidiaceæ. Vol. 1. 1904

Record Commissioner's Publications—

Calendars of the proceedings in Chancery, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Vol. 3. 1832
Ridley (*Bishop* N.) Works. (Parker Soc.) 1843
Rogers (T.) The Catholic doctrine of the Church of England : an exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles. (Parker Soc.) 1854
Ruskin (J.) Works. Library Edition. Ed. E. T. Cook and A. Wedderburn. 16v. 1903–05
1. Early prose writings, 1834 to 1843. 2. Poems. 3, 4, 5. 6. Modern Painters. 8. The seven lamps of architecture. 9, 10, 11. The stones of Venice. 12. Lectures on architecture and painting (Edinburgh, 1853) with other papers, 1844-1854. 13. Turner. The harbours of England. Catalogues and notes. 14. Academy notes. Notes on Prout and Hunt, and other art criticisms, 1855-1888. 15. The elements of drawing. The elements of perspective. The laws of fesole. 16. "A joy for ever." The two paths. Letters on the Oxford Museum, and various addresses, 1856-1860.

Sadler (M. E.) Report on secondary education in Birkenhead. 1904
— Report on secondary education in Liverpool. 1904
Sandys (E.) Sermons [and] Miscellaneous pieces. (Parker Soc.) 1842
Sayle (C. E.) Early English printed books in the University Library, Cambridge (1475 to 1640). Vol. 3. 1903
Sturgis (R.) and Krehbiel (H. E.) Annotated bibliography of fine art and music. La. 8vo. 1897
Sutcliffe (G. L.) *Ed.* The modern carpenter, joiner, and cabinet-maker. Vols 5, 6 and 7. 4to. 1903.

Times : weekly edition. Vol. 27. 1903
Traction and Transmission : a monthly supplement to "Engineering," April, 1901 to date
Tyndale (W.) An answer to Sir Thomas More's Dialogue : The Supper of the Lord : and Wm. Tracy's Testament expounded. (Parker Soc.) 1850
— Doctrinal treatises and introductions to different portions of the Holy Scriptures. (Parker Soc.) 1848
— Expositions and notes on portions of the Holy Scriptures ; with the practice of Prelates. (Parker Soc.) 1849

Unger (F.) Ideal views of the primitive world in its geological and palæontological phases. 4to. N.D.

The plates have been taken out, framed, and suspended in the Magazine Reading Room.

United States Government Publications—

U. S. Geological Survey—

California hydrography, by J. B. Lippincott. 1903
Chemical analyses of igneous rocks published from 1884 to 1900, by H. S. Washington. La. 8vo. 1903
Forest conditions in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, by H. D. Langille and Others. La. 8vo. 1903
Irrigation in India, by H. M. Wilson. 1903
Mineral resources of the Mount Wrangell district, Alaska, by W. C. Mendenhall and F. C. Schrader. 1903
Reconnaissance from Fort Hamlin to Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, by W. C. Mendenhall. La. 8vo. 1902
Relation of rainfall to run-off, by G. W. Rafter. 1903
Report of progress of stream measurements for 1902, by F. H. Newell. 1903
Storage reservoirs on Stony Creek, California, by B. Cole. 1903
University Correspondence College. Calendar, 1903-1904

Ward (A. W.), Prothero (G. W.), and Leathes (S.) *Edd.* The Cambridge modern history. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8. 1903-4
1. The Renaissance. 2. The Reformation. 3. The wars of religion. 7. The United States. 8. The French Revolution.

Warne (C.) Ancient Dorset : the Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Danish antiquities of the County. Folio. 1872
Watt (R.) Bibliotheca Britannica ; or, a general index to British and foreign literature. 4v. 4to. 1824

West Ham Technical Institute and Central Public Library. Souvenir of the Opening, 1898. 1898
Whitaker (W.) A disputation on Holy Scripture against the Papists. (Parker Soc.) 1849
Whitgift (*Archbishop* J.) Works. (Parker Soc.) 3v. 1851-53
Wyld (J.) Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, 1836

Zurich Letters. Trans. and edited H. Robinson. (Parker Soc.) 2v. 1842-45
1. 1558-1579, 2. 1558-1602.

Reading for the Blind

The question of the provision of books in raised characters for the blind has recently been under consideration by the Free Library Committee, and the Borough Librarian has been instructed to ascertain if there is sufficient need locally to justify the establishment of a book delivery for those bereft of sight. Persons acquainted with the blind say that nothing conduces to their health and happiness more than to keep their minds continually occupied with the affairs of active, normal life, and the Free Library Committee are not unwilling to contribute their quota of helpfulness, in the shape of suitable reading, provided there exists a distinct local want therefor. The Librarian would be glad to learn the names and addresses of those blind residents to whom such an arrangement would prove acceptable.

"I am sometimes asked by young people to recommend a course of reading. My advice would be that they should confine themselves to the supreme books in whatever literature, or better still, to choose some one great author, and make themselves thoroughly familiar with him. For, as all roads lead to Rome, so do they likewise lead away from it, and you will find that, in order to understand perfectly and weigh exactly any vital piece of literature, you will be gradually and pleasantly persuaded to excursions of which you little dreamed when you began, and will find yourselves scholars before you are aware. For remember that there is nothing less profitable than scholarship for the mere sake of scholarship, nor anything more wearisome in the attainment. But the moment you have a definite aim, attention is quickened, the mother of memory, and all that you acquire groups and arranges itself in an order that is lucid, because everywhere and always it is in intelligent relation to a central object of constant and growing interest. This method also forces upon us the necessity of thinking, which is, after all, the highest result of all education. For what we want is not learning, but knowledge; that is, the power to make learning answer its true end as a quickener of intelligence and a widener of the intellectual sympathies."—*James Russell Lowell.*

Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. IV—No. 30 JUNE. 1905

Notes on Books, New and Old

In a work entitled *Infantile Mortality and Infants' Milk Depôts*, Mr. G. F. McCleary discusses the various causes of infantile mortality, and indicates the lines on which preventive action should move, and in order to emphasize the importance of his subject, he devotes a chapter to the consideration of the decline of the birth rate in this country, and in the Colonies. The importance of improper feeding as a factor in infantile mortality is fully explained, and an account is given of the history and practical working of the infants' milk depôts in this country and in America, and of the similar institutions—the "Consultation de Nourrissons" and the "Goutte de Lait"—in France. Full particulars are given as to the cost of the various appliances, etc., necessary for a milk depôt, and the book is copiously illustrated by original photographs of various depôts in Europe and America.

* * *

In *The Marriage of William Ashe*, as in her preceding book, Mrs. H. Ward has found the basis of her plot in a tragic episode of actual biography. The infatuation of Lady Caroline Lamb, wife of the future Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, for Byron has suggested the thread of the story, though it has been moved forward fifty years to the second half of the nineteenth century. There are many brilliant descriptive passages in this novel, and many keen cameo-cut portraits of minor characters of the story—interesting, vivid, and real. Both Ashe and Cliffe, skilful studies as they are of personalities of very different type and temperament, have something of that shadowy elusiveness of almost all Mrs. Ward's men. Lady Kitty, with her wayward impulsiveness and passion, is undoubtedly the most absorbingly interesting character in the book.

* * *

From the first volume of *The World of To-Day*, edited by Mr. A. R. H. Moncrieff, the reader will learn much about China; of the strange Tibetans, with their mechanical religion and their repugnance to foreigners; of the vast empire which Russia has built up in central and northern Asia; of the "hermit kingdom" of Korea, which, itself weak, has been the occasion of several wars among its stronger neighbours; of Manchuria, where Russia and Japan are locked in deadly combat; of the vast Indian Empire, with its great variety of races, languages, and religions; and of Japan, most wonderful of Asiatic nations, which has successfully claimed a place among the great powers of the world. The work is to be completed in six volumes.

Mr. A. H. S. Landor's *Tibet and Nepal* is a work with many excellent qualities. First of all, the author is his own artist—and an artist of repute, as will be noticed by the striking illustrations in colour and in black and white which he has drawn for this work. The vivid word pictures—which only a man who has experienced can give—of his life upon the glaciers of Nepal and Tibet bring graphically before the reader quite a new world of intense beauty, of nature at its wildest; while his intensely human narrative of his life among the natives, his fights with them, their strange customs, manners, etc., makes this book one of engrossing interest.

* * *

The Carlyle Country, by Mr. J. M. Sloan, will appeal to old Carlylean readers by its careful grouping of biographical events around the places with which they are inextricably identified. It will also serve the purposes of an introduction to Thomas Carlyle in the case of new readers and students of his writings. The book is divided into twenty-eight short chapters and an epilogue, in which the historical, physical, social, and religious features of the Carlyle country are reviewed, and Carlyle traced from place to place, from incident to incident, in his "old familiar birth-land"; the whole showing, once more, what a great story is that of Carlyle's ascent from the peasant's cottage to the throne of literature in the Victorian age.

* * *

The Clairvoyant deals, as its title suggests, with the interesting subject of mesmerism and the manner in which the mysteries of hypnotic influence may be turned to either good or ill account. It was the last work to be completed by Mr. B. L. Farjeon, and was running its serial course at the time of his death.

* * *

Simplicity of phraseology, exactness in expression, and comprehensiveness as far as the limits of space will allow, have been the three main objects which the writers in *Popular Science* have set before themselves. Furthermore, a wealth of illustrations has been furnished, as the Editor (Mr. A. S. Galt) is keenly alive to the fact that pictorial representation is essential to the elucidation of knotty problems. Some of the subjects dealt with may be briefly mentioned, though of course, a complete list would occupy here too much space. "What is Radium?" by W. Ackroyd, F.I.C., deals exhaustively, and at the same time clearly, with the question of the hour. No less than seven articles dealing with Electricity—the Electric Light, Wireless Telegraphy, the Dynamo, etc.—by F. C. Weedon and R. G. Blaine, M.E., are included. The Rev. J. M. Bacon deals with the absorbing topic of Aeronautics in a couple of articles entitled "The Conquest of the Air." "Automobilism" receives adequate treatment at the hands of the Editor of the "Automobile;" Mr. E. Bale, R.I., contributes a fully-illustrated article on Colour Printing and the Three-colour Process; while Mr. T. C. Hepworth explains the mysteries of "The X-Rays," "Liquid Air," "The Phonograph," "Photography in Colours," and kindred subjects.

Mr. A. Hayden's *Chats on Old Furniture* is intended primarily to enable collectors and those who are interested in old furniture to discriminate between the various styles of furniture and to distinguish the characteristic features of different periods, and it gives a connected account of the rise and progress of the manufacture of domestic furniture inEngland. The book commences with the Elizabethan period and the influence of the Renaissance on this country, and Jacobean, late seventeenth century, William and Mary, and Queen Anne styles are fully dealt with. The furniture of Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and of Sheraton receives detailed treatment. Chapters are also added showing the contemporaneous influence of Italian, Dutch, and French furniture upon English makers. The book is illustrated with a hundred reproductions of typical examples of the various styles.

* * *

Outside fiction, the most popular book of 1904 was *Letters from a Self-made Merchant to his Son.* Everybody read and everybody praised this book, and it is said that here and in America its sale reached the unprecedented number of over 200,000 copies. In the new book, which Mr. G. H. Lorimer calls *Old Gorgon Graham*, the merchant again appears, telling the story of his own life, and improving the occasion by offering advice and criticism replete with the same wit and admirable wisdom.

* * *

The Camera in the Fields, by Mr. F. C. Snell, claims to be a practical guide to nature photography, and the claim may be at once conceded. After a useful section on apparatus and dark room matters, the author shows how birds, beasts, insects, and flowers may be effectively photographed. The work is beautifully illustrated.

* * *

The old castle of Emlyn, which forms the background of "Allen Raine's" new story *Hearts of Wales*, has been interwoven with the author's own life from her earliest childhood, as she was born, and lived for many years, almost under the shadow of its walls, and was familiar with every grassy path that led up to its crumbling towers. Naturally, therefore, the tales and legends connected with its past history made a deep impression on her mind, and out of those strong impressions the present romance was gradually evolved. As she states in her preface, she makes no pretence of being strictly accurate as to dates or names, but has told her story as her inner consciousness seemed to unravel it to her; and she sends it out believing it to be a true picture of the times it depicts.

* * *

The Coming of Parliament: England from 1350-1660, by Mr. L. C. Jane, forms the sixty-third volume in the well-known 'Story of the Nations' series. Students and the general reader will gain from this interesting work a permanent knowledge of the progress of Constitutional Government in England within the three centuries named. The book is enriched by a map and many portraits from authentic sources.

In *Widdicombe*, by Miss M. P. Willcocks, we have another of those realistic studies of West-country life made so familiar to us by Mr. Thomas Hardy. It is, however, with a keen sense for the development of character that the authoress enables us to enter into the joys and sorrows of her village folk who form part of the 'strange human pageant' presented to us. The village of Widdicombe itself is depicted with the skill of an artist-penwoman, and its various aspects form not only a delightful but intensely pleasant background to a really interesting story.

* * *

Everyday Life on a Ceylon Cocoa Estate, by Miss M. E. Steuart, has a freshness which is mainly due to its author's departure from that beaten track which has been so often trodden by the "globe-trotter." While doing full justice in her descriptions to the beautiful scenery and luxuriant foliage of the island, the author's admiration does not lead her into extravagance. Her style is facile, and very readable. Any young fellow who is thinking of going in for a planter's life in Ceylon will not, after reading this work, hesitate much longer, but will probably book his passage and procure his outfit forthwith. The book is brightened by some twenty excellent photographic illustrations.

* * *

The Scarlet Pimpernel, by Baroness Orczy (Mrs. Montague Barstow), tells the story of a mysterious band of Englishmen who, with the utmost daring and ingenuity, contrived the escape of aristocrats from Paris during the Revolution. From the first chapter, in which the Scarlet Pimpernel effects the escape of Comtesse de Tournay and her children, to the last desperate adventure on the cliffs about Cape Gris Nez, the reader's interest is held completely. It is a good story, well told.

Lord Avebury on Libraries

We are always being told that the clients of our Free Libraries patronise nothing but novels. We hear that seventy or eighty per cent of the books borrowed are fiction. Those figures do not afford a fair comparison, because a novel is read much more quickly than a serious book. A reader will plough through two stories in a week, while he would take a month to a serious book. The true comparison would be the time devoted to serious literature on the one hand, and to fiction on the other. If we could have such a comparison it would, I believe, be satisfactory. I am not among those who complain about the Free Libraries and their work. They are doing it well, as it comes to them at present, and they carry their readers up the ladder to higher things. Several librarians have told me that at first there is a rush for fiction, but that after a time general literature receives more attention. Moreover, good fiction is good all the time; and Scott, Dickens, Thackeray and our other masters are in great request at libraries.

Book Monthly for March

MUSEUM NOTES

On Thursday evening, March 30th, at the Museum, the Curator delivered the closing address of the 18th season entitled "Jottings about Birds." There was a large attendance. Those who are not ornithologists, or specially interested in natural history, can have but little idea of the progress made of late in all that pertains to the nest-building of British birds. Expensive and elaborately illustrated treatises, of which the Reference Library contains not a few, have been written on the subject; naturalists have spent thousands of pounds in tracking birds to their breeding haunts; and some of the best scientific workers of the day are devoting their lives to this and the kindred subject of migration. Then again, city 'naturalists' have their continental collectors, and are building up quite a commerce about the subject. The money value of a complete set of clutches of eggs of British birds is about £200, though more than double this sum would be given for eggs taken within the British Islands. Of course a great number of birds do not breed and never have bred here; for whilst the number of species comprising the home list is say 367, only about 200 breed within our shores. Not a few of the eggs of British birds are worth more than their weight in gold, whilst those of certain species which are supposed to have become extinct bring quite fabulous prices (e.g. the Great Auk). A well-marked pair of golden eagle's eggs have been known to fetch £25. The market value of an egg of the swallow-tailed kite is three guineas, of Pallas's sand grouse 30/-, while ten times that amount was offered for an egg of this Asiatic species taken in Britain. On the other hand, the eggs of certain social breeding birds are so common in their season as to be systematically collected for domestic purposes, and this in face of the fact that many of them are remarkable alike for size and shape, and beauty of colouring. This applies particularly to the guillemot, whose eggs are often remarkably handsome. Lantern transparencies from nature were freely used in illustration.

* * *

The following items, which are of exceptional local interest, have been framed and suspended in the middle upper room of the Museum :—

A print, dated 1728, bearing the inscription "The South West Prospect of Liverpoole, in the County Palatine of Lancaster," the descriptive letterpress of which reads as follows:—"This Corporation is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, whose reputation is augmented, by many Gent. of the considerablest Families in the County, that have been Mayors thereof. And likewise it conduceth much to it's advantage in Trade, by the Freemen of the Town having the same free Priviledge in Bristol in England, and in Waterford and Wexford in Ireland. Roger of Poictiers who was Lord of the Honour of Lancaster, built a Castle here, which, now is entirely demolished. This is the most flourishing and populous seaport Town in these parts, being beautiful in it's Buildings, and no less pleasant in a large and well contrived Dock, wherein Ships are laden, and unladen, before the Custom House. This is said to rival Bristol the 2nd Port in England and is the most convenient and frequented Passage into Ireland, which, together with their Trade to the West Indies, and the Several Manufactures of

places adjacent, are Reasons that of late Years it hath flourished, and doth still continue so much to increase. This Borough sends two Members to Parliament." The engravers, Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, are known by the great number of plates they engraved of views of the antiquities, ruins of churches, castles, etc., in England and Wales. The number of their plates is near 500. Samuel Buck died in 1779 aged 83; his brother some years before him; a "Plan of the Town and Port of Liverpool, by George Perry, dated 1769; Ackermann's "Panoramic View of Liverpool," 1847; "The Port of Liverpool, 1874," a photograph from a painting by S. Walters; Pencil sketches of Bootle and North Liverpool, etc., from 1824 onwards, executed by one Henry Melling, late of Cheshire; a photograph and a sketch of Miller's Castle, Bootle, in its summer and winter aspects; Paintings in oil and water-colour of the Bootle Landmarks, dated respectively 1847 and 1869; and a print of "Old Shaw's Brow in 1852."

An Old Liverpool Plan

The following particulars occur on Eyes' Plan of Liverpool (1765), a copy of which is suspended in the Central Reading Room :—

Liverpool is a Town of great antiquity, and the principal seaport in the County of Lancaster, on the south-west corner of which it is situated (in N. Lat. 52d. 23m.& W. Long. from Greenwich 3 degrees) near the mouth of the River Mersey, which empties itself into the Irish Sea about 3 miles below the Town.

Liverpool was a Borough in the reign of King Henry the first who (soon after the year 1100) granted it a Charter with large privileges which were confirmed by King John in the year 1208 and other succeeding English Monarchs. Its present form of Government is vested in a Mayor, two Bailiffs, and a Common Council consisting of Forty one Persons by twenty five of whom the public business may be transacted.

Until of late years it was a place scarcely known, for in 1565 in the 7th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, there were no more than 12 vessels, the tonnage of which amounted to 246 tons, 75 Mariners and 138 Householders and Cottagers; but about the beginning of the present century the spirit of Trade animated its Inhabitants, which has encreased to so great a degree that it now rivals if not exceeds the City of Bristol.

At the time of the Civil Wars it was taken by the Royalists under the command of Prince Rupert.

On part of the scite of an antient Castle (said to have been built by King John, and granted by Queen Ann to the Corporation of Liverpool) now stands a Church dedicated to Saint George. Its situation in regard to Trade and particularly the remarkable conveniency of its Docks, which are not to be equall'd in Great Britain, shew the advantages enjoyed by it in these respects by the great number of its Inhabitants, and the flourishing state of its commerce.

The present representatives in Parliament for Liverpool are Sir Ellis Cunliffe and Sir Wm. Meredith, Baronets.

A Picture of Liverpool Life in 1797

The subjoined letter, written by John Dalton, chemist and natural philosopher, gives a vivid and amusing account of life in Liverpool at the close of the 18th century, and exhibits Dalton's powers of quick observation :—

Manchester, 1 mo., 16th, '97

" Dear Brother,—I got well to Lancaster, staid all night, and took the coach in the morn for Liverpool, where I arrived between eight and nine ; slept at George Binns', went to meeting next morning and was introduced to Wm. Rathbone, who invited me to sit by him. At the conclusion he wished me to go home with him into the country to Greenbank (about three miles), and he would go with me next morning and take breakfast with Mr. Yates, and in the meantime would transmit him a note to that purpose. I agreed, and William, his wife, and myself, all rode home in his whiskey. We had a good deal of conversation in the afternoon, and I was highly pleased with his candour, liberality, and good sense, as well as with his amiable wife. Notwithstanding there were seven strangers there besides myself, I was complimented with their most elegant bedroom, a splendid carpet, fire, etc.

Next morn we went about a mile across the country to Mr. Yates, to breakfast, where I found Wm. Marshall, our classical tutor, James Wild and J. A. Yates, the son, both students. After breakfast we had some able discussions on points of religion and morality. Wm. Rathbone rode to town, and soon after Mr. Yates, Marshall, and I went also in Yates' single-horse chaise. Marshall and I made a few calls; we visited Betsy Benyon's school (in the meeting-house), which is an airy, elegant, and commodious one, and afterwards returned to the Park to dinner. Two former students came from town to spend the even with us.

Next morn (third day) Mr. Yates and I rode to town. Just as we were descending the hill we saw a boat start with full sail ; I remarked to him I never saw any vessel sail so fast—we concluded it to be the Packet-boat. We had not been an hour in town before word came it had been overset, and near twenty people drowned. It was taking the Manchester Volunteers to the tender on the river. We left after two, and rode to Wm. Rathbone's at Greenbank to dine, where were Yates' family and visitants, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe, etc. (The etiquette in Liverpool is to sit down to dinner a little after three ; as soon as the cloth is drawn, in winter, candles are brought in ; when the bottle has gone round about half-an-hour, the ladies retire, the gentlemen remain till a servant informs them tea is ready, when all meet together again in the tea-room, where they remain till they are informed supper is upon the table.) Mr. Roscoe is a gentleman of the law, lately well known in the literary world for his celebrated ' Life of Lorenzo de Medicis ' ; he is also a poet, and man of taste for the fine arts. We dined and drank tea there, a very agreeable company, and went home in the evening.

Next morn we were to have gone six miles into the country to breakfast with Nicholas Ashton, Esq., brother of Mrs. Yates, a gentleman of great fortune, who comes to town every morning in a splendid coach, and who has a son with us. Mr. Yates ordered three horses and the carriage to be in readiness for five of us, and they referred the decision of the question 'to go or not to go' entirely to myself. As the roads were indifferent and we were to be back by two I decided in the negative. J. A. Yates and I walked to town (two miles), made a few calls, and returned by two, when we found a large party of young gentlemen. Soon after two coaches from Liverpool with ladies, mostly young, came up; we sat down to dine upwards of twenty. One of the young ladies was very handsome and accomplished; another of them was a most exquisite player; she gave us a specimen after tea. Some of the party staid supper.

Next morn (fifth day) I walked to town and attended meeting, then spent an hour at James Kenyon's with Betsy and Jane; afterwards repaired to a place of rendezvous for our party, who had fixed to go and see the French prisoners. We obtained an order from the Mayor and went, seven in company. In going we saw a ship off, firing a *feu de joye*; I counted six seconds from seeing the flash to hearing the report, and was enabled to give the signal of the report at the exact moment for eight or ten times; it was a pleasing experiment. The prison is a noisy, turbulent place; there were between eight and nine hundred Frenchmen; we conversed with them in their own language, bought a few trinkets, and returned. Went to dine with Mrs. Case, of Duke Street, a widow, whose sons were formerly with us. The lady keeps her coach and lives in high style; she is Mrs. Ashton and Mrs. Yates' sister. After tea she gave us a specimen of her performance upon the *grand pianoforte*, an instrument somewhat like the harpsichord but much superior; it cost seventy guineas. At eight four of us went to spend the even with Mrs. Rogers, another widow, whose late husband's two sons were with us. A most amiable and worthy woman, and about a year and a half ago, when I first saw her, I thought her the happiest; but the loss of an affectionate husband in the circumstances of a young and mixed family was like to be felt. We had some instructive conversation, and she favoured us with some excellent performance upon the harpsichord. We left about half-past eleven, and walked home that night.

Next morn we had Mr. Nicholson, who is esteemed one of the first-rate flute-players in the kingdom, to breakfast. He gave us some exquisite airs, and furnished me on paper with many facts relative to sound. We had a party of gentlemen to dine, chiefly literary—namely Roscoe, Rathbone, Earle, Clarke, etc.; various desquisitions were upon the carpet. They staid tea, as usual.

Next morn (seventh day) I took leave of them at the Park, and spent a day amongst my friends in town. Called upon Mr. Roscoe, and was shewn his elegant library, prints, etc. Visited John Harrison's, Ed. Saul's, spent the eve at James Kenyon's, where David Hodgson and Wm. Flounders favoured us with their company; slept at G. Binns.'

Took the coach next morn at eight for Warrington, arrived after eleven; dined with George Crosfield, attended afternoon meeting, visited our worthy friend Samuel Evelyn—who was there; drank tea and supped at John Johnson's with Ellen Eaton, spent the rest of the evening at John Whitwell's, slept at George Crosfield's. Next morning made a few calls, and at three p.m. took coach and arrived safe at Manchester about six.

It will be unnecessary to add the visit was highly pleasant, the respectability of the three principal characters, Yates, Rathbone and Roscoe, was made more particularly evident to me from the more private interviews I had with them, and it was enhanced to me by their numerous civilities. The stilish manner of living, however, I am not in love with. Breakfasting at nine, getting little till after three, and then eating and drinking almost incessantly to ten, without going out further than to the door, does not suit my constitution."

Roscoe's *John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry*

Interesting Local Documents

The Library Committee have recently acquired, for the local collection, a small portfolio of miscellaneous items, stated to have been purchased from the collection of Mr. Joseph Mayer. The portfolio contains among other things a copy made in 1776, by one Charles Goore, of the act of Parliament (1698) making Liverpool a parish distinct from Walton; a copy, probably in a contemporary hand, of the Liverpool Charter of William III (1695); the original manifest of the ship Penelope, of Liverpool (1713); and a petition of Liverpool merchants, with signatures appended, for an increase of means of conveyance to Manchester, the phrasing of which runs as follows:—

> "We the undersigned merchants and brokers, resident in the Port of Liverpool, do hereby declare that we have for a long time past experienced great difficulty in obtaining vessels to convey goods from this place to Manchester; and that the delay is highly prejudicial to the trading and manufacturing interest of the country at large. That we consider the present establishments for the transport of goods quite inadequate; and that a new line of conveyance has become absolutely necessary to conduct the increasing trade of the country with speed, certainty, and economy."

Also four Liverpool receipts of the reign of George I, and a receipt for wine and tea dated 1776; two old views of Liverpool, engraved respectively for the complete English Traveller and the Modern Universal British Traveller; and a print of Blome's Mapp of Ye County Palatine of Lancaster (about 1673).

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Additional Abbreviations—

A. N. L. *means* Allen's Naturalist's Library.
G. W. ,, Great Writers series.

Remarks on Reading

According to our observation there is vastly too little reading done, rather than too much; and we think it fortunate that President Roosevelt's example has been set forth as an illustration of what can be accomplished, in the most occupied of lives, to broaden the intellectual outlook. His example will serve everywhere as a stimulus. And the slow reader should not be discouraged, but encouraged rather; for if he really has the 'disposition' to read, the year's end, under whatever difficulties, will give him also a list of readings accomplished which will shame the indifferent and vastly increase his own intellectual wealth. Reading for the relief of troubled thoughts, as a mere sedative, is immeasurably valuable, as many an overwrought brain has found; and so is reading for the highest forms of pleasure, for healthy enjoyment as well as for desired information, for new outlooks, for the broadening of sympathies and the correction of narrow views, for culture—above all, for inspiration.—*Century Magazine* for May

There are books which are to the spirit of man what nature is to the fagged and weary mind and body, books which remind us of Isaiah's words: "In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence is your strength."

Mr. James MacArthur

Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. IV—No. 31 SEPTEMBER 1905

Notes on Books, New and Old

The attention of our readers is specially directed to the list of recent additions contained in this issue, which comprises a number of notable works in Biography and Travel.

* * *

Maid Margaret—a sequel to 'The Black Douglas'—is probably one of the best stories that Mr. S. R. Crockett has written. Maid Margaret is the Fair Maid of Galloway whose brothers were judicially murdered, and whose husband was killed by the King's own hand. The reader gets thoroughly to know several of the characters, and the story works out logically and is full of interest. Maud Lindsay and her husband Sholto perhaps take our attention and love most, but Margaret's first husband and, towards the end of the book, Malise M'Kim, the fine old armourer, are both powerful personalities.

* * *

Mr. M. J. F. McCarthy is known to us as a spirited and capable writer on Ireland; he now approaches a very different country with characteristic enthusiasm, and his vigorous, well-knit, and entirely interesting record of recent events in the Far East is sure of a hearty welcome. He puts on record with lucidity the causes of the present trouble, and anyone who has hitherto failed to acquire the requisite information to comprehend the trend of recent events cannot do better than read Mr. McCarthy. His volume entitled *The Coming Power* is well written and well illustrated.

* * *

Almost all intelligent people take an interest in educational matters, and we should imagine that few men are so well worth reading on this subject as is Sir Oliver Lodge, Principal of the University of Birmingham. *School Teaching and School Reform* consists of a course of four lectures on school curricula and methods delivered early this year to secondary teachers and teachers in training. Let the casual reader turn first of all to the dozen eloquent pages devoted to Moral and Religious Training; if his interest is not awakened, and if something like enthusiasm is not enkindled, then the book is not for him. But we can scarcely imagine it possible that an adult could take up these lectures without giving them a careful study.

Roger Trewinion, by Mr. J. Hocking, is in truth a weird story of old Cornish life, wherein we are made cognisant of the legendary deeds of the Trewinion family, of Trewinion Manor. This 'ancient and honourable family' seems to have had, judging from Roger, the garrulous narrator, a most remarkable and adventurous history, one that the modern reader will not easily forget after having perused the record as contained in this book. This novel bears further evidence of the genuine gift for story telling for which the author is now celebrated.

* * *

The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne, by Mr. W. J. Locke, is a story that opens with many sly touches of humour, causing the masculine reader with any pretensions to breadth of character to be intensely amused, but anon tailing off into a more pathetic vein. Its chief attraction is its whimsicality, which will delight the reader of refined worldly observation, and without doubt afford him many moments of extreme enjoyment.

* * *

Slavery, by Mr. B. Kennedy, compels attention. These 'pictures from the depths' are very tensely written and very graphic. We get glimpses of the cotton mill, the glass factory, and the ironfoundry; we have, as side lights, the pawnshop, the workhouse, and the militia; we are told something of the pleasures of these great manufacturing centres, as in the description of a fair and of an Ancoats wedding. Primarily, however, the book is a tirade against the slavery of the toiling poor, and, no doubt, the author speaks out of the fulness of his heart and of what he knows.

* * *

Shakespearean Tragedy, by Mr. A. C. Bradley, is a great literary achievement. Nothing has been written for many years that has done so much as these lectures will do to advance the understanding and appreciation of the greatest things in Shakespeare's greatest plays. One may well doubt whether in the whole field of English literary criticism anything has been written in the last twenty years more luminous, more masterly, more penetrating to the very centre of its subject.

* * *

In 1900 an Italian Polar Expedition, under the direction of a royal duke, succeeded in penetrating about twenty-two miles further north than Nansen in 1895. The splendid volumes, by H. R. H. Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, bearing the title *On the "Polar Star" in the Arctic Sea*, are a fitting memorial of this remarkable enterprise. The illustrations could hardly be better executed, as they represent most vividly the rugged, inhospitable shores of Arctic lands.

* * *

Mr. C. L. Graves deserves the thanks of all lovers of good biography for the sympathy, carefulness, and, above all, the restraint with which he has handled *The Life and Letters of Sir George Grove*. The work presents a true and vivid impression of the man in his many-sided, strenuous, tender-hearted personality.

The reminiscences of Major Arthur Griffiths, under the title of *Fifty Years of Public Service*, are of undoubted interest. Perhaps the most curious thing in the book is the fact that his connection with prison government began in an accidental manner. The Governor of the Gibraltar prison happened to become unfit to carry out his duties, the convicts were in a rebellious state, and Major Griffiths was ordered to replace him at a moment's notice. Ever after he was associated with the management of criminal establishments. It was his true life-work, and he distinguished himself in it by his energy, courage, and good feeling towards the unfortunates under his charge.

* * *

Dr. Sven Hedin, the author of *Central Asia and Tibet: towards the Holy City of Lassa*, is one of the most notable explorers of the day, because he has devoted so many years to the consistent and thorough elucidation of a region of supreme historical and physical interest, in the very heart of the old world. When we recall that the enormous desert extending from Manchuria to the Pamirs, which Dr. Hedin has made his own province of research, is the scene of some of the most important national migrations and overland travels from east to west and *vice versâ*, we need say no more to indicate the exceptional interest attaching to his wanderings about the Tarim Basin and over the plateau of northern Tibet.

* * *

It is certainly surprising that a masterly monograph like the *Lucrezia Borgia* has waited thirty years before finding an English translation. The catalogue of Ferdinand Gregorovius's works shows that throughout his long life he laboured with true German industry. Much that he wrote will probably interest only scholars and specialists; yet there is much also that would be favourably received by those who read for something more than mere distraction and to kill time. The historian named has drawn a picture of Lucrezia remarkable for its vitality, and convincing from being based on evidence respecting which there can be no dispute.

* * *

It is not surprising that a second impression of Arminius Vambéry's *The Story of my Struggles* should so soon have been justified. The early chapters read like a novel, and few novels present the reader with so absorbing a narrative. The career of the veteran traveller and student began in the very depths of poverty, and nowhere has the pertinacity of the Jewish race in overcoming such difficulties as poverty entails been more aptly shown.

* * *

The evil that the love of money will bring to simple village folk is Mr. O. Agnus's theme in *The Root*. Again we are taken to the corner of Dorset where we watched "Jan Oxber" planning and doing noble things, and we now see 'wold uncle' weaving a tangled but successful web of deception, in order that he may be comfortable until he has to go under the grass. The plot is very slender, but the dialogue is attractive throughout.

Alice Hegan Rice has won her way into the affection of a large circle of readers on both sides of the Atlantic by "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," and "Lovey Mary." She appears again with *Sandy*—a brightly-written story of an Irish lad who stowed himself away on an American liner sailing from Liverpool.

EXTENT OF MR. CARNEGIE'S LIBRARY GIFTS

Altogether there are now 1,352 Carnegie libraries in existence. During every hour of every day some of these libraries are open and in use. In New Zealand they enlighten the Maori; in the crowded East Side of New York City they uplift a congested foreign population; in Ireland they influence a struggling race. Without regard to creed or colour, they have everywhere taught the value of high intellectual ideals. They have placed, or will place when the buildings planned are erected, free reading within the reach of 25,000,000 people, and they represent a total benefaction of more than $40,000,000. No individual has ever contributed so much to a single cause or touched so many people. It is the most remarkable public service in the history of philanthropy, and its conduct is as unusual as the personality behind it. The businesslike system by which applications are received, examined, and considered is described, and the conditions imposed of local support are noted.—*World's Work.*

Bootle and Children's Libraries

The subjoined extract is from an article entitled "What the Public Libraries are doing for Children" in the current issue of *The World's Work*:—

> "But one of the most energetic pioneers in the work of cultivating the juvenile reader was the Bootle Public Library, which in 1891 undertook to supply the children in the primary schools with books from the Central Library by means of a fortnightly delivery. An excellent children's library was formed, with a catalogue of an attractive kind, one remarkable feature of which is that it comprises at least as many books that are not fiction as of that species of literature which is too often supposed to be the only one appealing to the young. Entertaining narratives of travel and exploration, lives of soldiers, sailors and discoverers, stories of animals, practical works on mechanical hobbies, books on sports, collections from Greek, Norse, and Celtic mythology, are found to be as effective in weaning the tastes of boys and girls from the worthless and insidious journals, "halfpenny dreadfuls," and novelettes that they used to read, as the average novel or tale written especially for their behalf. Other libraries followed the example, and now there is hardly a committee in the country that would think its duty had been done if it had not provided a special section for the use of the children."

MUSEUM NOTES

The South Kensington Museum Loan Collection has recently been exchanged for an exhibit comprising:– Lacquer, Wood and Ivories (23 examples), Indian Metal, brass and inlay (33 examples), Persian Arms and Armour (29 examples), Chinese Porcelain (27 examples), Textiles (2 frames), Japanese Paintings on Silk (4 large frames), Japanese and Chinese Embroideries (3 frames), Watercolour Painting of Birds (Japanese), Japanese Lacquer Work (3 frames), and Oil Paintings (7 frames). The loan is valued at £1,400. In addition to the above a collection of embroideries has been received. This exhibit, contained in some 55 imperial frames, comprises some particularly fine examples of needlework. Altogether the Art Room presents a very pleasing appearance.

* * *

The following letter, which we commend to the kind consideration of our readers, appeared in the issue of the *Bootle Times* for July 7th:—

[To the Editor]

Dear Sir,—

Kindly allow me, as a member of the Free Library and Museum Committee, to make an appeal through the medium of your paper. It has occurred to me that there may be residents in the Borough and its immediate vicinity who are the possessors of curiosities, and of natural history specimens—shells, birds, birds' nests and eggs, &c.—which they would not be unwilling to present to our Museum, if they knew that such contributions would prove acceptable. The Museum, I may say, is constantly in need of additions to its varied contents, as there is an increasing demand by the teachers of our schools for the loan of specimens to illustrate object lessons. Any gifts of the nature suggested would be highly appreciated and every reasonable care taken of them. It almost goes without saying that by helping to bring the Museum up to its proper dimensions as a local educational factor, donors of objects would be conferring a distinct benefit on the community. On receipt of a postcard addressed to Mr. C. H. Hunt, Curator, Public Museum, Oriel Road, Bootle, a messenger would be sent to collect any gifts.—Yours truly,

W. D. SCHOLEFIELD.

P.S.—During the year ended March 31st, 1905, some 33,000 visits were paid to the Museum.

* * *

There is a most interesting exhibit at the Museum, at present, consisting of a nest of living ants. This nest is made after the design described by Lord Avebury in his book on *Ants, Bees and Wasps*, and

contains a community of ants with queen, workers (major and minor), eggs, lavæ and pupæ (according to season), aphides, (which are bred and kept by the ants for the sake of their honey), and various tiny beetles that cohabit with ants. The nest is so arranged that each part may be easily observed at all times. By the aid of the magnifier the ants may be seen carrying out building operations, laying out streets and boring tunnels, in the nurseries washing and feeding their young, milking their cows, and attending in state on their queen. Lord Avebury has held that ants possess qualities of intelligence which places them next to man, and rarely is such an opportunity presented for the close study of these clever insects, who it is believed work day and night with hardly a rest.

The Vasari Society

For the Reproduction of Drawings by Old Masters

That the interest taken by the public in the works of artists of the Renaissance has of late years been steadily growing is shown by the increasing output of books, well, badly, or indifferently illustrated, relating to such subjects. The reproductions of an artist's works are, however, for the most part confined to his paintings or sculptures, while his preliminary drawings (which sometimes represent important designs, either lost or never carried out) are either ignored or represented by an entirely inadequate selection. Nevertheless, as every student knows, the drawings very often furnish the best clue to the understanding of a master's work; and for that reason they should be more valuable to the modern artist than completed paintings or sculpture. The neglect of this branch of study in England is due very largely to the absence of any proper organisation for the reproduction of drawings in a form accessible to persons of moderate means, as well as to the high prices charged for the right of publication, when photographs do exist, by the owners of the negatives. This fact is the more to be regretted because, while in the case of paintings a photograph necessarily fails to render the most essential elements of colour and tone, a very large number of drawings can be reproduced by collotype without the loss of any important quality. If the more elaborate forms of the same process be adopted, even colour-drawings can be rendered with remarkable fidelity.

In order to place in the hands of amateurs and students reproductions which shall be as faithful as is consistent with a moderate expenditure, it has been decided to form a Society, to be called, after one of the earliest students and collectors of drawings, the *Vasari Society*. Mr. Sidney Colvin, Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, has consented to act as Chairman of the Committee. The subscription has been fixed at one guinea per annum, and the Free Library and Museum Committee has already become a subscriber.

In return for this, subscribers will receive reproductions of as many drawings as the funds of the Society (in other words, the number of its subscribers) will allow it to publish. The Committee calculate that they will be able to issue at least twenty reproductions in return for the first year's subscription.

The field to be covered may be described as the Renaissance, interpreted, in a wide sense, and, of course, not confined to Italy, although the art of that country will be somewhat more largely represented than any other. It is intended to make a beginning with drawings preserved in British collections, both public and private, partly because that is the natural starting-point for a Society with its headquarters in London, but still more because, of the enormous wealth of drawings preserved in this country, a comparatively small number have been reproduced in a form accessible to students. But before long the Committee propose to extend operations abroad.

The reproductions will be executed by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, and accompanied in each case by a brief critical note, discussing the attribution of the drawing and mentioning the more important literature relating to it. They will be suitable either for binding in book form, or for keeping in portfolios; and will be printed on paper 18×15 inches in size, the scale of the originals being adhered to, except only in the case of drawings exceeding 12×10 inches. The process of reproduction employed will be collotype, which permits of an almost facsimile rendering of the colour, surface, and technical methods of monochrome drawings in pen, charcoal, brush, and metal-point work. As soon as the funds of the Society permit, the Committee intend to issue exact coloured facsimiles whenever colour is required.

The right of re-publication of the reproductions by other persons is reserved, subject to application to the Committee; but as the object of the Society is to facilitate genuine study, the Committee will welcome all such applications from real students.

The selections of drawings issued from time to time will aim at a sufficient variety of interest, but an endeavour will be made to provide in each selection a fairly large proportion of works by some one Master or School. As an instance, it is proposed to include in the first year's issue drawings in the British Museum by the following Masters:— Pisanello and his school (3 drawings), Jacopo Bellini (3 drawings), Piero di Cosimo, Leonardo da Vinci (5 drawings), Titian, Montagna, Pontormo, Veronese, Timoteo Viti, Guardi, Lucas van Leyden, Hans Holbein I. and II., Ambrosius Holbein, and Rubens. The Executive Committee will welcome suggestions from Members as to the selection of drawings.

N.B.—*The Free Library Committee also subscribes to the Durer Society, which has issued several fine portfolios of reproductions.*

Without claiming superiority over the proper needs of the senses, let us attach ourselves only to the good which is illimitable, and, in order to possess the future, let us ennoble the present.

John Wesley in Liverpool

A number of interesting references to Liverpool occur in the Rev. L. Tyerman's *Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley, M.A.*, originally published in 1870-1 :—

"On the 15th of April, 1755, Wesley paid his first visit to the town of Liverpool, where he spent the next five days. 'It is,' he says, 'one of the neatest, best built towns I have seen in England ; I think it is full twice as large as Chester ; most of the streets are quite straight. Two-thirds of the town, we are informed, have been added within these 40 years. If it continue to increase in the same proportion in 40 years more it will nearly equal Bristol. The people in general are the most mild and courteous I ever saw in a seaport town ; as, indeed, appears by their friendly behaviour, not only to the Jews and Papists who live among them, but even to the Methodists. The preaching-house is a little larger than that at Newcastle.' He adds—'Every morning, as well as evening, abundance of people gladly attended the preaching. Many of them, I learned, were dear lovers of controversy ; but I had better work—I pressed upon them all 'repentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.'". .

"The first Methodist preaching place in Liverpool was a small, dingy, and inconvenient room in Cable Street. A society being formed, a piece of ground was purchased for the erection of a chapel—the same as the site of the present Pitt Street Chapel—and here was built the meeting house. . . The neighbourhood was unoccupied and dirty. At the front of the chapel was a large pool of water through which the Methodists had to pass by the help of stepping stones. Nearly 40 years after the time of Wesley's first visit, the chapel was flanked by a large brickfield ; and Adam Clarke who was then the resident preacher describes his house as being 'neither in hell nor purgatory, yet in a place of torment.' 'But where is it ?' asked his friend. 'You must go,' answered the warm-hearted Hibernian, 'down Dale Street, then along East Street, and when you are up to the middle in clay and mud, call out lustily for Adam Clarke.'

"One of the first worshippers in the first Pitt Street Chapel was a diminutive tailor, whose christian name was Timothy, and who had a spouse as great corporeally as he was little. Timothy's wife helped to maintain his family by washing, but this was the only sense in which she was a help-meet to him. She hated the Methodists, and did her utmost to make the life of poor Tim a scene of purgatorial misery. The little tailor, however, continued faithful ; and one night when he had gone to chapel, his persecuting queen engaged the services of a number of ragged boys to assist her in driving a herd of pigs into the Pitt Street meeting-house for the purpose of disturbing its congregation. Again and again the pigs were got to the chapel door, but as often they revolted, to the termagent's great vexation. Finding her toil fruitless, and seeing a seat at the entrance of the chapel vacant,

she seated herself, and, for the first time, listened to the ministry of truth. She was convinced of sin, and went home in deep distress. On poor Tim's arrival he was much surprised to see his wife in tears and asked the reason of such a phenomenon. She related what had happened ; Tim found it difficult to believe that the change was genuine ; and yet so it was, for, henceforth, she became a sincere penitent. . .

"Wesley preached on Easter Sunday (1758) at Liverpool, and never 'saw the house so crowded, especially with rich and genteel people, whom he did not spare.' . . He proceeds to tell how they dined at the house of 'one, Mr. Newton,' little thinking that the same Mr. Newton would develop into the renowned John Newton, Curate of Olney. . .

"Coming to Liverpool, on April 6 (1768), Wesley says—'We had a huge congregation at Liverpool; but some pretty, gay, fluttering things did not behave with so much good manners as the mob at Wigan.' . . One of these 'huge congregations,' after a sermon by Wesley, on Sunday, April 10, were munificent enough to make a collection amounting to £1 4s. 9d. ; and the society . . . aided by the general congregations, managed to contribute, in their classes and at public collections, from September 1, 1768, to January 16, 1769, the sum of £10 17s. 5d. for the support of the work. . . Such was Liverpool Methodism (over) a hundred years ago! . . .

"In 1786 . . . one of Wesley's preachers had been interrupted while preaching to a large multitude, near the old Fishstones, and Wesley wrote to the chief magistrate as follows :—

"'To the Mayor of Liverpool,

"'Bristol, July 29, 1786.

"'Sir,—Some preachers, in connection with me, have thought it their duty to call sinners to repentance, even in the open air. If they have violated any law thereby, let them suffer the penalty of that law. But, if not, whoever molests them on that account will be called to answer it in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench. I have had a suit already in that court, with a magistrate (Heap), and, if I am forced to it, am ready to commence another.

"'I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

"'JOHN WESLEY.

"The letter was effectual. . ."

Other interesting quotations might be given, but sufficient information has been extracted to demonstrate the deep, human interest of the biography aforementioned. If the author utterly lacks the graces of Southey's style, and the genial kindness of Southey's heart, he has the priceless advantage of a thorough knowledge of the history and spirit of Methodism ; his whole life as an itinerant preacher must have been educating him for the task, undertaken in the full maturity of years and experience.

C. H. H.

Chetham Society Publications

FIRST SERIES

(Continued from Journal No. 30)

Vols. 104, 105. The History of the Parish of Garstang. By Henry Fishwick. 2 parts.

Vols. 107, 113. Inventories of Goods in the Churches and Chapels in Lancashire, taken in the year A.D. 1552. 2 parts.

Vol. 109. The Correspondence of Nathan Walworth and Peter Seddon of Outwood, and other Documents chiefly relating to the Building of Ringley Chapel. Edited by John Samuel Fletcher.

Vol. 112. "Two Compoti" of the Lancashire and Cheshire Manors of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln [A.D. 1294-6, 1304-5.]

General Index to vols. 1-114. 2 vols.

NEW SERIES

Vols. 1, 2. The Vicars of Rochdale. By the late Rev. Canon Raines. 2 parts.

Vol. 3. Lancashire and Cheshire Wills and Inventories at Chester, with an Appendix of Abstracts of Wills now Lost or Destroyed. Transcribed by the late Rev. G. J. Piccope.

Vol. 4 *A Catechisme, or Christian Doctrine* by Laurence Vaux, [1574] sometime Warden of the Collegiate Church, Manchester.

Vols. 5, 6. The Rectors of Manchester, and the Wardens of the Collegiate Church of that Town. By the late Rev. F. R. Raines. 2 parts.

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Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. IV—No. 32 DECEMBER 1905

Notes on Books, New and Old

IN *A Servant of the Public*—which is not a story of the theatre but of the private life of a famous actress—Mr. Anthony Hope has tried to hold the balance true, and to show, in the case of Miss Ora Pinsent's numerous circle of acquaintances, as well as in her own, how the occupation and the temperament have their necessary effect on life and action. The author endeavours to exhibit all sides—he takes none.

* * *

Vivien is a remarkable book. The author has studied in Thackeray's school, and he has studied to some purpose. Mr. W. B. Maxwell, who is a son of Miss Braddon, has written the story of a girl's life, studied with a closeness that is perhaps both unusual and original. The key-note to the heroine's character is her horror of the ugliness of life itself, but fate has ordered that she is to see and understand much that is carefully guarded from the knowledge of home-walled young ladies, as well as much that is beautiful and pleasant. The writer has endeavoured to treat his subject philosophically, and has planned his work on a large scale. The book contains strong contrasts, with changes of scene from misery to splendour, and innumerable social types are submitted to the reader's consideration.

* * *

Mr. Marriott Watson's story, *Twisted Eglantine*, is a romance of those elegant and stirring times when the Prince Regent was the first gentleman in Europe, and England was in the throes of the Napoleonic wars. It was the age of great historical events; it was the age of bucks and dandies. One of those dandies serves as the chief figure in the story—Beau Blakiston, a personal favourite of the Prince's, a man of the grand air and a rake of the most polished manners. The narrative passes in a tumult of passion and emotion, with varying fortunes and exciting adventures to a satisfactory close.

* * *

Red o' the Feud is a story of the open air and wide spaces, of naked hearts and primitive passions: a clean and strong story which Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe has done well to write.

Mr. Clark Russell is *facile princeps* among living writers of sea romances. His new book is, like his other stories, fresh, healthy, and full of vivid descriptions and exciting incidents. The period of *The Yarn of Old Harbour Town* is the early years of the Nineteenth Century.

* *
*

The fifth volume of Mr. W. J. Courthope's *History of English Poetry* deals with English poetry between the Revolution of 1688 and the eve of the French Revolution. It shows how the political and intellectual compromise, the constitutional result of the English Revolution, was reflected in the sphere of national imagination, and how powerful was the influence exercised under such conditions on English taste by Classical Renaissance. It shows, on the other hand, how much of the old mediæval system was reserved, though suppressed, in England after the Revolution of 1688; how about the middle of the eighteenth century the mediæval elements began to reassert themselves; and how their revival was reflected in the philosophical, religious, and æsthetic movements observable in the poetry of the latter half of the century, during the decline of the Classical influence. The chief names of the Classical side treated in the volume are Addison, Prior, Parnell, Pope, Swift, Gay, Johnson, and Goldsmith, and the decline of satire is traced from Churchill to Peter Pindar. The influence of the Deistic and Methodist movements in poetry is considered in separate chapters, a long chapter being further occupied with the gradual rise of the romantic movement, as represented in the poetry of Allan Ramsay, Shenstone, Gray, Collins, Chatterton, and a number of others. Another chapter deals with the state of poetical drama in the eighteenth century. The volume closes with an examination of Taine's view of the Classical movement in English literature, the justice of which is questioned. Volume VI. will complete the history.

* *
*

The long looked for collected edition of Mr. A. C. Swinburne's *Poetical Works* now finds a place in the reference department of the Library The issue, which begins with the non-dramatic works, is inscribed to Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton in a dedicatory epistle embodying a retrospect of the poet's whole literary career, from the publication of 'The Queen-Mother' to that of 'Rosamond, Queen of the Lombards.' This survey, which will be found of the deepest interest to the students of his poetry, concludes with the following characteristic words addressed to the author of 'Aylwin':—'It is nothing to me that what I write should find immediate or general acceptance: it is much to know that on the whole it has won for me the right to address this dedication and inscribe this edition to you.'

* *
*

A book which will excite much controversy is Miss Helen Mathers' new story. *The Ferryman* is Paul Vravanel, who ferries across the Styx all those broken-hearted and afflicted ones to whom life is a long-drawn out agony, and who have prayed in vain of Charon to merge their sufferings in the profound peace, the blessedness of death. Of the difficulties that beset Paul in his fulfilment of "Tom Shippon's trust," and the administration of the vast fortune left in his hands for

the voluntary removal of the physically unfit, the story treats. Incidentally, Death is presented, not as an affrighting spectre, but as a strong, beautiful man, who, full of pity, of tenderness, himself the viceroy of Christ, inasmuch as, like his Master, he "giveth his beloved sleep," he too, after that long slumber, promises something better for than earth has yet afforded to man.

* * *

In Mr. William Le Queux's romances excitement is poured forth with prodigality, and in *Behind the Throne* he presents a vivid picture written from personal knowledge of the ingenious intrigues at the Court of the Quirinal during the latter years of the reign of the late King Humbert. Camillo Morini, the Italian Minister of War, who resides in England in summer to escape the heat of Rome, is one of the principal characters. He has taken one false step and is being hurried to destruction by his jealous subordinates who are hungry for office, when his daughter, by an ingenious intrigue, saves him. The story is intensely dramatic, full of mystery, combined with a very strong love interest, and takes the reader into a sphere of life of which the public know little—the world behind a throne.

* * *

In Mr. Stanley Weyman's new novel, *Starvecrow Farm*, the popular novelist enters upon a new field, or touches upon events that, though full of interest, have been almost totally neglected by novelists. The scene is laid in the North Country in the year 1819, when the working classes, impoverished by the prolonged struggle against Napoleon, were seething with discontent and latent rebellion. It is a spirited tale of which the escapades and adventures of the heroine in her love affairs form a very material part.

* * *

Literary Celebrities of the Lake District, by Mr. Frederick Sessions, satisfies a want, often expressed by visitors to the "Playground of England," and by many who are interested in knowing somewhat of the homes and environments of the "Lake Poets," as of other equally famous residents in these picturesque regions. There are guide books innumerable of more or less merit. There are learned, scarce, and almost inaccessible tomes on special subjects. There are a few chatty volumes of reminiscences and gatherings. But hitherto no attempt has been made to condense the biographies, and estimate the writings of the eminent men and women who have made our North Western Counties so celebrated in literary history.

* * *

While every other department of Pottery has received due attention from ceramic writers, the literature of *Hispano-Moresque Ware* has remained scanty in the extreme. The highly decorative qualities which this pottery owes to an unique combination of striking schemes of Moresque ornament, frequently employed as a setting to vigorous armorial designs, have nevertheless maintained it in favour among pottery-lovers and collectors. The continued interest of which it has

been the object has not resulted, however, in the elucidation of its origin, or formation of any satisfactory scheme of classification for the many and diverse varieties of the ware produced during the XV. Century. As in general this pottery differs from other ceramic products in that it has recorded neither marks nor any personal traces of individual potters, the present work aims at establishing the chronology of the various styles by means of armorial specimens. Owing to the peculiar nature of the information yielded by heraldry, when properly interrogated, it has been possible to present a series of dated specimens illustrating the evolution of the styles during the XV. Century. These pieces, in each case thoroughly representative of their class, are drawn from the Victoria and Albert Museum, the British Museum, the Wallace Collection, the Sèvres Museum, and from private collections. The work, which contains also a reconsideration of the part attributed to the Island of Majorca in the traditional history of *Majolica*, is by Mr. A. van de Put.

The Bible as a Model of Style

It will interest many people to know that Professor Charles Sears Baldwin, of Yale University, who has been described by a leading American journal as ' one of the most successful teachers of composition in the country,' publishes a little handbook, ' How to Write,' in which he deduces the doctrines of good writing entirely from the King James translation of the Bible. Professor Baldwin points out that while hitherto the importance of the Bible as a model of style has been often felt and often expressed, it has never, apparently, been realised in systematic, practical application.

' The greatest single lesson, perhaps, that the Bible teaches concerning the use of words is sincerity,' says Professor Baldwin. And again : ' For anyone who studies it from this point of view, part of the moral influence of the English Bible is strict honesty in writing, a growing sense of responsibility for the right word.' But he admits that as a model of style the Authorised Version suffers from two defects. One is the absence of paragraphing, the other the frequent use of the compound instead of the complex sentence. Of the latter defect we read :

' Compound sentences are the language of childhood ; the language that is, both of children and of early prose, such as old chronicles. Complex sentences are the language of maturity ; that is, both of grown men and of modern prose. . . . Taken as a whole, the English Bible is looser in this single respect than the best modern prose.'

We should imagine that it would not be difficult to prove that no work has had such an influence on the English language generally, including style, as the Authorised Version of the Bible, containing, as it does, some of the grandest 'language' in existence.

The Publishers' Circular

MUSEUM NOTES

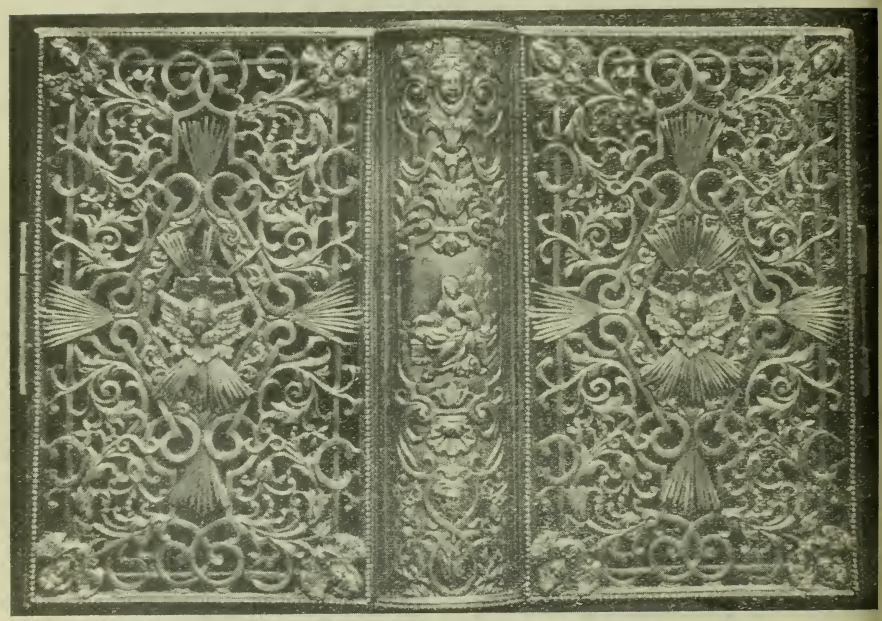
On the recommendation of the Free Library and Museum Committee, the Finance Committee have recently acquired a series of twenty-two topographical pictures of exceptional local interest, which, by the courtesy of the latter, have been placed on permanent exhibition in the Museum. Of these items, eighteen are the work of the two Herdman's (father and son), and are faithful delineations of portions of the old city or of the surrounding districts now incorporated in modern Liverpool, which have either altogether passed away or are greatly changed. The titles of the pictures read as follows:—Walton Church in 1821; Spellow Lane House, Walton; Crosby Camp, 1860; Sefton Church, 1852; Kirkdale Church; Netherfield Road North and Breckfield Road in 1863; Breck Road (back part) in 1863; Netherfield Road North in 1869; Everton Village with and without the Old Cross; Everton Village in 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866; Northumberland Terrace, Everton; Everton Road, 1870; Mill Road, Everton; Shaw's Brow; St. George's Church as it appeared in 1792, from a contemporary drawing by Geo. Perry. This fine picture shows the original design of the Church with its tower, spire, arches used by the market people, the apse at the east end, and the two small octagonal buildings. The spire was taken down in 1809 and subsequently (1819-1825) the exterior of the Church, with the tower and spire, were rebuilt in a style much inferior to the original design. The Church stood upon the site of the old Castle. The four succeeding items are the productions of other hands, namely:—School Lane, 1864; and the Old Dock, view of Custom House taken from Trasford's Wyent, by J. McGahey; New Brighton in 1839, by T. H.; and Van Dries House, by J. Butler.

* * *

On Thursday evening, October 26th, before a good audience, the curator delivered the opening address of the 19th season of free museum addresses, entitled, "Some Makers of British Art." Landscape painting has, since the days of Gainsborough, been the strong point of British art. The varied atmospheric effects of our changeable climate furnish an ever-varying range of studies in light and shade, and to this circumstance our landscape school is without doubt much indebted. One great characteristic of the art of the last century was the development of landscape from a mere accessory to a separate study. Not the least interesting chapter in the history of British art of the 18th century is that which tells of the rise and development of water-colour painting. The humble initiator of this was the topographer, who produced for the antiquary and the publisher tinted drawings of ancient and modern buildings and of scenery. Brief biographical sketches of some twenty distinguished British artists were given, and, by way of illustration and elucidation, upwards of thirty superb copyright photographic transparencies of typical examples of their handiwork were thrown upon the screen.

The Beginnings of the Bookbinder's Art

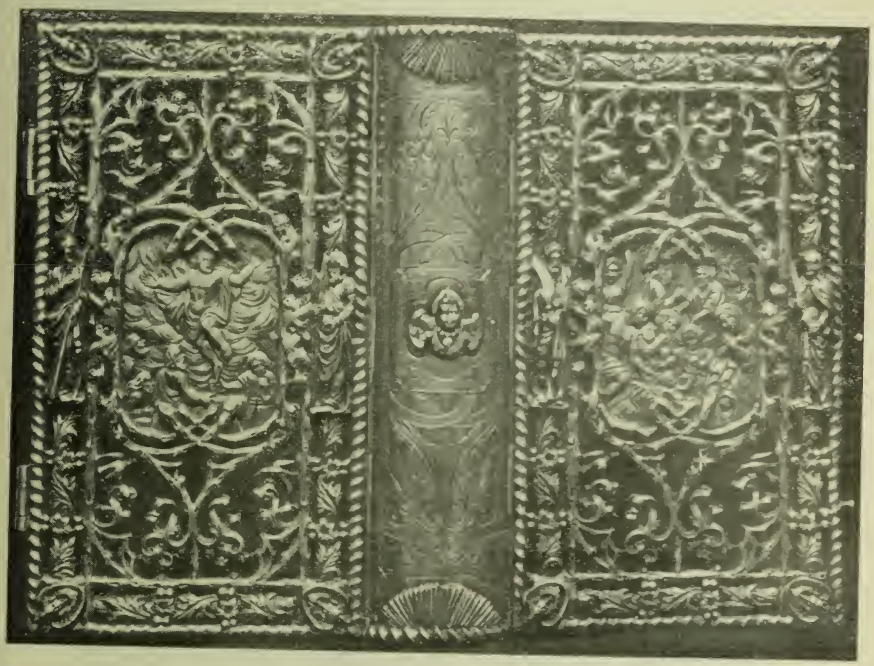
The prophet has truly observed that of making many books there is no end; but if books be many, the readers thereof are many more, and yet how few amongst them have any knowledge of bookbinding and what it means. What are generally considered the first known specimens of the art are the terra-cotta cases; these ancient Assyrian book-covers bear inscriptions in cuneiform characters, with a simple archaic ornamentation, and are capable of containing a small sized



Silver Binding on a Roman Missal, 1555.

volume. Next in point of time come the leaden tablets on which hieroglyphics were inscribed, fastened together by means of rings. After these came the Egyptian roll, the most usual form of ancient manuscripts. It is uncertain at what period the place of the roll was first taken by the book in folded form, but Emmenes II., King of Pergamus (197 B.C.), a city renowned for its library, is generally supposed to have at least made the new shape popular. Its invention has been attributed to him, but on insufficient grounds, as the idea was in all probability derived from the Roman *pugillaria* or table books;

while Mr. Zaehnsdorf has asserted that the most ancient instance of books formed of separate pages will be found in the sacred books of Ceylon, which were composed of palm leaves connected by a silken string. With this folded form, whenever introduced, bookbinding, in the everyday sense of the term, may be said to have commenced, and in the adornment of these old world covers we must look for the origin of artistic binding. Shortly after the introduction of this new fashion we find that the worker in gold, in silver, and in copper, began to be associated with the manufacturer of literary wares, and lent his aid towards their external embellishment and decoration.



Silver Binding on a Dutch Book of Emblems, 1686.

The earliest specimens of bindings in this folded form were probably the productions of the Byzantine empire; and the art of decorative binding, which, we may assume, sprang into existence there, continued to be practised with success for many centuries, until in process of time it came to be transplanted from the place of its birth to the western cities of Italy and Spain; partly as the result of the visits of the Crusaders and others to the East, and partly by reason of the increased

demand for models and examples of ornamental bindings which followed on the invention of printing and the consequent multiplication of books. Coming to the 6th Century, we begin to find precious stones playing a prominent part in the decoration of book covers, and the famous "Byzantine coatings" were examples of this kind of ornamentation in its most lavish form. It was magnificence such as this that provoked the indignation of St. Jerome. "Your books," he said, "are arrayed in precious stones, and Christ died naked before the gate of his temple."

The Church was, of course, in all European countries, a leading patron and encourager of fine binding in mediæval days ; nor was there in early Christian times a more popular gift from a great ecclesiastical dignitary than an illuminated manuscript encased in some gorgeous covering. Such gifts usually received an honoured place upon the high altar. But the very nature of these costly decorations speedily brought into existence the book-thief, hence the expedient, which was resorted to for a long time of chaining the volumes to both book-shelf and reading-desk. To give an adequate idea of the elaborate and magnificent character of the more splendid of these ancient bindings, would occupy more space than we are able to afford ; but it may be remarked that owing to the costly character of these outward adornments, it was found necessary to provide a loose every-day wrapper for books of the kind known as *camisæ*.

In many countries the binder was in early times forbidden to do anything but bind, and rendered himself liable to grave penalties for any encroachment upon the domain of either the goldsmith or writer of books. The monks, however, had almost from the outset the privilege of uniting the three crafts, and the use they made of this right is best shown by the multitude of beautiful examples of penmanship, illumination, and binding, which emanated from the monastery all through mediæval times. Every abbey had its Scriptorium set apart for the work of transcribing and binding. The leather employed in monasteries was usually made from the stag-hide, and we are told that the monks of Kenilworth had a special permit to capture the deer which haunted their neighbourhood, for the purpose of supplying themselves with this material. Amongst other privileged persons who where permitted to engage in the many crafts connected with book making were Princes and others of noble rank ; and some of the choicest specimens of old world binding which have survived the ravages of time, and are now treasured in our libraries and museums, had their origin in the households of such persons.

With the advent of the printing press, artistic bookbinding, in the modern sense of the word, may be said to have begun its history. Books at once became common. The rich ceased to enjoy the monopoly in literature, and, as a natural consequence, the binder became a more important figure among the craftsmen of the day. The character of bookbinding became wholly changed. The massive oaken boards with huge clasps and bosses, the inlaid precious stones, the enamels and ivory, in which so many early volumes were encased, were one and all

abandoned; and calf and morocco and parchment came in to take their place. Until recent years, it has been generally assumed by writers on the subject, both English and Foreign, that the invention of printing formed the starting point in the history of leather binding in this country, with the result that it has been commonly believed that English craftsmen had until that time either attained no reputation worthy of mention or had not existed at all. We now know that England, so far from being behind her Continental contemporaries, was in reality a long way ahead of them all in this branch of the art. From the painstaking researches of Mr. W. H. J. Weale, we gather that Winchester, London and Durham were in the 12th and 13th centuries the chief centres of a well-organised trade in bookbinding, and that there are still in existence many examples of really excellent work dating from thence. We find many instances of interlaced patterns on our English bindings of the earliest period adopted, no doubt, from the illuminated Anglo-Saxon and Irish manuscripts of the time, in which this form of ornamentation is of very frequent occurrence.

The fashion of covering books with metal plaques and with silk was introduced into England about the 13th century, and velvet became common for a like purpose in the century succeeding. A speedy decline in the art of leather binding was the result of this innovation, and the standard of skill, generally speaking, continued from this period forward to remain at a low level in England until the introduction of typography, when, as we have already remarked, the great increase in the number of books at once brought about a revival of the then almost forgotten art.

Though in many of its aspects bookbinding can only be called a handicraft, yet it ranks among those handicrafts which possess a spiritual side; it links, or may link, labour and art together; in its ranks the craftsmen and the artist may join hands; it is as old as books, and books are as old as the civilisation of the world.

C.H.H.

Miss Rosa N. Carey's novels are not remarkable for humour, but they are bright, pleasant, and not complicated, with the charm of thorough good-heartedness and never-failing refinement. It has been said of them somewhere that all the women in them are gentlewomen, whatever their station, and this is quite true. In *The Household of Peter* will be found all the qualities that have long made its writer popular with a wide circle of readers.

Our Illustrations—We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Henry Young & Sons for the loan of the process blocks of famous bindings which adorn this issue.

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LENDING DEPARTMENT

Books marked with an asterisk () are suitable for children*

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*Arabian night's entertainments 17777

Barrett (F.) His helpmate 7929
*Bernhardt (Sarah) and Others. The silver fairy book ... 17766
*Boutell (M. E. C.) Picture natural history. N.D. 13511
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*Broadbent (H.) The dew-babies 17768

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Choate (J. H.) Alexander Hamilton. 1904 20019
Clarke (J. W.) Cambridge: a concise guide to the town and university. 1902 16079
Corelli (M.) Free opinions on certain phases of modern social life and conduct. 1905 19401

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Dilke (*Lady* E. F. S.) The book of the spiritual life. 1905 ... 19404
Dumas (A.) La boule de neige 17831
— Stories from plays 17840

Edser (E.) Light, for students. 1903 13516
English Illustrated Magazine. 1905 19365

Findlay (F. R. N.) Big game shooting and travel in South-East Africa 1903 16070

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Gallichan (W. M.) "*Geoffrey Mortimer*" The conflict of Owen Prythereh 17863
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*Green (E. Everett-) True stories of girl heroines 17770

Hannan (W. I.) The textile fibres of commerce. 1902 ... 13943
Hewlett (M.) The fool errant 17843
"Hope (Anthony)" *A. H. Hawkins.* A servant of the public 17864

*Jacobs (J.) *Ed.* Celtic fairy tales 17772
*— English fairy tales 17773
*— Indian fairy tales 17771
*— More Celtic fairy tales 17774

*Jacobs (J.) *Ed.* More English fairy tales... 17775
Jay (H.) Robert Buchanan. 1903 20012

*Lang (A.) *Ed.* The animal story book 17776
*— The blue fairy book 17778
*— The blue poetry book 11464
*— The crimson fairy book 17780
*— The green fairy book 17781
*— The grey fairy book 17782
*— The pink fairy book 17784
*— The red book of animal stories 17785
*— The red fairy book 17786
*— The red true story book 17787
*— The true story book 17788
*— The violet fairy book 17789
*— The yellow fairy book... 17790
*Le Maitre (J.) and Others. The ruby fairy book 17791
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Lock (C. G. W.) Coffee: its culture and commerce in all countries. 1888 13942
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*— Fifty-two more stories for girls... 17794
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Oppenheim (E. P.) Anna the adventuress 17839

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Petrie (W.M.F.) *Ed.* A history of Egypt. Vols. 3 and 5. 1898–1905 11004, 11006
3. From the XIXth to the XXXth Dynasties, W. M. F. Petrie.
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*"Tytler (Sarah)" *H. Keddie.* Girl neighbours 17828
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Wheeler (J.) The appraiser, auctioneer, broker, house and estate agent, and valuer's pocket assistant. 1905 ... 13949
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Wister (O.) The Virginian 17833

"Yorke (Curtis)" *Mrs. S. R. Lee.* Alix of the Glen ... 17838

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Art Workers' Quarterly, Jan. 1902, to date
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— Navigation of the approaches to Liverpool . . . with a chart of Liverpool Bay. 1873
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—Zealand Government. Papers and reports relating to minerals and mining, 1901 and 1902. 3v. Folio, 1901–3

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— Survey map of Liverpool and district (Scale, six inches to a mile) 1850

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Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1888–89 and 1903. 4v. 1891–1905
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U.S. National Museum. Report for 1902. 1904
University Correspondence College Calendar. 1904–1905

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End of Volume IV.

Vol. IV.—No. 25. MARCH 1904

The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

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The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows :—

	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
November	8592	994	384
December	9115	1000	405
January	9320	1257	440

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

	Reading Rooms	Museum	Daily Average
November	11753	2632	575
December	13051	3194	650
January	15465	3520	791

On the 31st of January 3471 persons had borrower's tickets; 1545 children were borrowers ; and 288 teachers had obtained the special teachers' ticket.

MARSH LANE BRANCH LIBRARY

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows :—

	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
November	1114	308	56
December	1177	284	58
January	1188	413	63

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms :—

	Reading Rooms	Daily Average
November	8503	340
December	8750	350
January	9741	389

On the 31st of January, 526 persons had borrower's tickets.

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

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*Mr. JAMES BRUCE
Miss GERTRUDE MATHER

Miss JANET F. MILLAR
*Mr. JAMES WEBSTER
*Dr. THOMAS M. WILLS.

Town Clerk—J. HENRY FARMER

Secretary for Higher Education—J. J. OGLE

Secretary for Elementary Education—F. K. WILSON

* Justices of the Peace

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE

EXTRACT FROM THE

SEVENTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

FREE LIBRARY & MUSEUM COMMITTEE

Presented to the Council May 4th, 1904

During the year ended March 31st, 1904, there were issued from the Central Library more than 114,000 works. The issue of works of fiction, including juvenile tales and stories, was 68·5 per cent. of the total; while the daily average output in all classes amounted to 330.

Upwards of 1,100 volumes were added to the stock of the Central Library, and over 500 worn-out books replaced. As in previous years, the policy of only acquiring works of a high standard as regards literary excellence and utility has been strictly adhered to.

At the request of the Education Committee, and with the hearty concurrence of the managers, the six Voluntary Schools of the borough have been affiliated to the Central Library, and fortnightly Book Deliveries established. In recognition of this useful work, the Education Committee made a grant of £50 to the Free Library and Museum Committee for the purchase of additional books, and also appointed an assistant to carry out, under the supervision of the Borough Librarian, the requirements of the department. It is interesting to observe that the whole of the Elementary Schools, ten in all, are now in direct association with the Central Lending Library. Numerous enquiries have been made respecting the "modus operandi" of the above system, which has elicited the commendation of several eminent educationists.

There has been an increase of 64 in the number of school teachers availing themselves of the special Teacher's Ticket, 310 of which are now in active use. This concession—probably unique so far as English free library practice is concerned—has continued to meet with unabated approval.

Good attendance has ruled at the Central Reading Rooms, 167,000 visits having been registered.

The quarterly "Journal" has been regularly published, and its utility as a periodical supplement to the catalogue has been satisfactorily demonstrated. As a medium of exchange with British and Foreign libraries it has proved invaluable, and much mutual benefit has accrued from its circulation.

Fully 100,000 visits were paid to the Branch Reading Rooms, which have proved an undoubted boon to readers resident at the north-end of the town.

The issues from the Branch Library have exceeded 17,000; while the number of borrowers has steadily risen.

The total output of books from the Central and Branch Libraries has surpassed 132,000. This is the highest figure recorded in any one year.

The 17th season of Free Popular Lectures has been extraordinarily successful. Altogether 36 lectures were delivered (18 at the Town Hall and 18 at the Assembly Hall) and the attendance thereat reached the striking total of 21,100. Excellent use was made of the brief reading lists on the subjects of the lectures.

A fair proportion of time and attention has been expended upon the Museum. The objects on loan from the South Kensington Museum were changed in April for a collection including:—English porcelain, 37 examples; ivories and fictile ivories, 53 examples; electrotypes of the Hildesheim Treasure, 30 examples; glass, 28 examples; jewellery, 66 examples; oil paintings, 6 examples; lace, 6 frames; large photographs of Lincoln Cathedral and the Cloister of the Basilica of St. Paul, Rome; illustrations of enamels, etc., 6 frames; textiles, 6 frames; and painted photographs of French porcelain, 6 frames. The exhibit was valued at £1,100.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1904.

JAMES PEARSON,
Chairman.

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the *Times* Office, Miller's Bridge, Bootle.

Vol. IV.—No. 27. SEPTEMBER 1904

The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

Free Library and Museum Committee

Chairman—Mr. Councillor PEARSON

Deputy-Chairman—Mr. Councillor HUNTER

Mr. Alderman J. J. MACK
Mr. Alderman ROBERTS
Mr. Councillor BARBOUR
Mr. Councillor HARTNELL
Mr. Councillor MACVIE

Mr. Councillor RANDALL
Mr. Councillor ROBERTS
Mr. Councillor SHORT
Mr. Councillor WADSWORTH
And the MAYOR
(Mr. Councillor J. J. METCALF)

Librarian and Curator—C. H. HUNT

Education Committee

**Chairman*—Mr. Alderman J. J. MACK

Deputy-Chairman—Mr. Councillor MACVIE

Council Representatives

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Mr. Alderman ROBERTS
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Mr. Councillor HUNTER
Mr. Councillor MACVIE

Mr. Councillor MATHISON
Mr. Councillor McCORMACK
Mr. Councillor MEEHAN
Mr. Councillor ROBERTS
Mr. Councillor SHORT
Mr. Councillor WADSWORTH

Mr. Councillor WRIGHT

Ex-officio Members

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*THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE (Mr. Alderman McMURRAY)

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM COMMITTEE (Mr. Councillor PEARSON)

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PARKS AND BATHS COMMITTEE (Mr. Councillor JONES)

*ONE OF THE COUNCIL'S REPRESENTATIVES ON THE GOVERNING BODY OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL (Mr. Alderman WILD)

Nominees of the late School Board

Representing the Church of England Schools—
The Rev. CHARLES LESTER, M.A.
The Rev. A. WYNNE WILLIAMS, M.A.

Representing the Roman Catholic Schools—
The Very Rev. DEAN KELLY
The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD

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Secretary for Elementary Education—F. K. WILSON

* Justices of the Peace

CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARY

Students' Room

OPEN EVERY WEEK-DAY FROM

9-30 A.M. TO 9-30 P.M.

The work of transforming the old Chemical Laboratory into a Students' Room has recently been completed. This room is strictly reserved for the use of students. There is no charge for its use, and any genuine student may obtain a ticket on application at the Library counter.

LIBRARY (Central) AND MUSEUM STATISTICS

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows :—

	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
May	8900 ...	832 ...	389
June	7103 ...	972 ...	321
July	5142 ...	666 ...	278

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

	Reading Rooms	Museum	Daily Average
May	12843 ...	3487 ...	653
June	13101 ...	3165 ...	626
July	11025 ...	2944 ...	559

On the 31st of July 3637 persons had borrower's tickets ; 1696 of these held children's, and 317 teacher's tickets.

MARSH LANE BRANCH LIBRARY

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows : –

	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
May	1075 ...	318 ...	56
June	1128 ...	621 ...	67
July	1149 ...	384 ...	57

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms :—

	Reading Rooms	Daily Average
May	8321 ...	333
June	9582 ...	369
July	8248 ...	330

On the 31st of July 526 persons had borrower's tickets.

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the *Times* Office, Miller's Bridge, Bootle.

Vol. IV.—No. 28. DECEMBER 1904

The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

Free Library and Museum Committee

Chairman—Mr. Councillor PEARSON

Deputy-Chairman—Mr. Councillor BARBOUR

Mr. Alderman J. J. MACK
Mr. Alderman ROBERTS
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FREE LECTURES

SEASON 1904-5

CENTRAL LIBRARY

MONDAYS

1904

Nov. 21—Miss Mary Wilson..... Thomas Moore: his Life and Ballads.
(With Vocal Illustrations.)

,, 28—Ivie Fulton, Esq..... How an up-to-date Newspaper is produced.
(For the Liverpool Daily Post) *(With Cinematograph Illustrations.)*

Dec. 5—Dr. Llewellyn A. Morgan.....*The English Lakes in Summer and Winter.

,, 12—Rev. Canon J. Denton Thompson, M.A.*Cambridge and its Colleges.

,, 19—William Bennett, Esq..... A Night with English and American Authors.
(With Humorous and Dramatic Recitals.)

1905

Jan. 9—Rev. Robert B. De Wolf, M.A.....*A Cruise in the Western Fjords of Norway.

,, 16—Fred. W. Saxby, Esq.....*Dust as seen through the Microscope: its origin, nature, and influence.

,, 23—Rev. Thomas W. M. Lund, M.A.....*A Thousand Miles through France on a Bicycle.

,, 30—J. Butler Fortay, Esq... Rossini and Italian Music.
(With Vocal and Instrumental Illustrations.)

Feb. 6—George E. Thompson, Esq.....*Pictures from Portugal.

,, 13—John Lee, Esq., B.A..... Lord Tennyson: his Poetry and his Teaching.
(With Illustrative Recitals.)

,, 20—R. Sinclair Archer, Esq., F.R.S.S.A.*In and about Paris.

,, 27—Dr. Hugh R. Jones..... Modern Methods of Combating Disease.

Mar. 6—Rev. E. Theodore Carrier..... Japanese Literature.

,, 13—Somers H. Ellis, Esq..... ...*Impressions of Northern India.

,, 20—Rev. Andrew Jordan.....*A Tour in Holland and Rhineland.

,, 27—Rev. Robert Killip, F.R.A.S.....*How we charm their secrets from the Sun and Stars.

April 3—Albert E. Workman, Esq..... The Life and Works of Mendelssohn.
(With Vocal and Instrumental Illustrations.)

* *Optical Illustrations.*

FREE LECTURES

SEASON 1904-5

MARSH LANE BRANCH LIBRARY

SATURDAYS

1904

Nov. 19—Dr. LLEWELLYN A. MORGAN.....*From Cornwall to Canterbury.

,, 26—FRED. W. SAXBY, Esq.....*Marvels of Insect Life.

Dec. 3—WILLIAM BENNETT, Esq..... An Evening with Shakespeare, Carleton, 'Twain,' Waugh, Barham, etc.
(With Humorous and Dramatic Recitals.)

,, 10—Rev. ROBERT B. DE WOLF, M.A.....*The Land of the Southern Cross.

,, 17—Miss MARY WILSON..... Thomas Moore: his Life and Ballads.
(With Vocal Illustrations.)

1905

Jan, 7—Rev. ROBERT KILLIP, F.R.A.S.....*An Itinerating Astronomer's Telescope, and what he sees with it.

,, 14—Rev. CANON J. DENTON THOMPSON, M.A. Sight and Seeing.
(With Illustrations.)

,, 21—R. SINCLAIR ARCHER, Esq., F.R.S.S.A.*The Handy Man; or, Life in the Navy.

,, 28—JOHN LEE, Esq., B.A..... Rudyard Kipling's Stories and Verse.
(With Illustrative Recitals.)

Feb. 4—LAURENCE SMALL, Esq., B.Sc.....*The Firth of Clyde: its Lochs and Mountains.

,, 11—SOMERS H. ELLIS, Esq.....*Impressions of Northern India.

,, 18—Rev. THOMAS J. WALSHE, B.A., F.R.A.S. The Cultivation of the Imagination.

,, 25—J. BUTLER FORTAY, Esq..... Haydn and his Music.
(With Vocal and Instrumental Illustrations.)

Mar. 4—Rev. E. THEODORE CARRIER..... Women of the French Revolution.

,, 11—GEORGE E. THOMPSON, Esq.*In Yorkshire Dales.

,, 18—Dr. HUGH R. JONES..... Modern Methods of Combating Disease.

,, 25—IVIE FULTON, Esq..... How an up-to-date Newspaper is produced.
(For the Liverpool Daily Post)
(With Cinematograph Illustrations.)

April 1—ALBERT E. WORKMAN, Esq..... The Life and Works of Meyerbeer.
(With Vocal and Instrumental Illustrations.)

* *Optical Illustrations*

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the *Bootle Times* Printing Works, 107, Miller's Bridge, Bootle. Trade Union Printers.

Vol. IV.—No. 29. MARCH 1905

The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

Free Library and Museum Committee

Chairman—Mr. Councillor PEARSON

Deputy-Chairman—Mr. Councillor BARBOUR

Mr. Alderman J. J. MACK
Mr. Alderman ROBERTS
Mr. Councillor BOOTH
Mr. Councillor CARRUTHERS
Mr. Councillor HAYES
Mr. Councillor RAFTER
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Town Clerk—J. HENRY FARMER

Secretary for Higher Education—J. J. OGLE

Secretary for Elementary Education—F. K. WILSON

* Justices of the Peace

IN THE PRESS

A NEW EDITION (THE FIFTH)

OF THE

CATALOGUE

OF

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG

IN THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

REVISED & ENLARGED

COMPILED BY

CHARLES H. HUNT,
Librarian,

AND

WILLIAM T. MONTGOMERY,
Sub-Librarian.

PRICE ONE PENNY

LIBRARY (Central) AND MUSEUM STATISTICS

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows :—

	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
December ...	8750 ...	989 ...	390
January	9128 ...	1071 ...	408
February ...	9385 ...	1265 ...	444

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

	Reading Rooms	Museum	Daily Average
December ...	13470 ...	2251 ...	629
January ...	13144 ...	1927 ...	603
February ...	14190 ...	2244 ...	685

On the 28th of February 3611 persons had borrowers' tickets ; 1622 children were borrowers, and 392 teachers had obtained the special teachers' ticket.

MARSH LANE BRANCH LIBRARY

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows : —

	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
December ...	1319 ...	505 ...	73
January ...	1356 ...	439 ...	68
February ...	1429 ...	478 ...	80

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms :—

	Reading Rooms	Daily Average
December	10888 ...	436
January	12183 ...	469
February	11642 ...	485

On the 28th of February, 468 persons had borrowers' tickets.

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the *Times* Office, Miller's Bridge, Bootle.

Vol. IV.—No. 30. JUNE 1905

The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

Free Library and Museum Committee

Chairman—Mr. Councillor PEARSON

Deputy-Chairman—Mr. Councillor BARBOUR

Mr. Alderman J. J. MACK
Mr. Alderman ROBERTS
Mr. Councillor BOOTH
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Secretary for Higher Education—J. J. OGLE

Secretary for Elementary Education—F. K. WILSON

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EXTRACT FROM THE

EIGHTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM COMMITTEE

Presented to the Council May 3rd, 1905.

During the year ended March 31st, 1905, there were issued from the Central Library more than 113,000 works. The circulation of works of fiction, including juvenile tales and stories, was 68·9 per cent of the total; while the daily average issue in all classes amounted to 376.

Some 992 volumes were added to the stock of the Central Library, and upwards of 800 worn-out books replaced. As in former years care has been exercised to select only those works which bear a high reputation for literary excellence and utility.

Thanks to the courtesy of the trustees of the British Museum, the art section of the Reference Department has been enriched by the gift of 17 portfolios of Reproductions of Ancient prints and of Drawings by Old Masters. . .

In order to further encourage the profitable reading and study of the best books, the Central Library has sought for and readily obtained admission to the honorary membership list of the National Home Reading Union, and the several publications of that excellent institution have been regularly deposited for reference in the Magazine Reading Room. Co-operation with the work of the University Extension Association has also been effectively established by the provision of certain recommended works, by the distribution of reading lists, and by the dissemination of information generally.

As the result of an application from the Balliol Road P.S.A. for a small loan of books, the following interesting innovation has been successfully introduced:—

> Resolved *that, as an experiment, books be lent to Societies of this kind on the following conditions and such others as may be found desirable:—*
>
> 1. *Not more than 20 books shall be lent out at a time.*
> 2. *In the case of duplicate books being lent, they may be kept for a period not exceeding one month; in the case of other books for a period not exceeding the stated time allowed for reading such books.*
> 3. *A guarantee to be given on behalf of the Society sufficient to cover the cost of the books which may be lent.*

In addition to the Society first-named, the Bootle P.S.A., Stanley Road, has taken full advantage of this concession, and it may be added for the benefit of other organisations that the principle is capable of further extension.

On March 29th last, the newly opened Linacre Lane Council School was affiliated to the Central Library, and a fortnightly Book Delivery established. It may here be reiterated that the whole of the elementary schools of the Borough, eleven in all, are now in direct connection with the Lending Department, and that the scheme has the approval and financial support of the Education Committee. Enquiries relative to the working of these Deliveries have been received from various parts of the country, and the system has called forth gratifying encomiums from that eminent educationist, Professor Michael E. Sadler, M.A. . .

An increase of 89 has been recorded in the number of school teachers who have availed themselves of the special Teacher's Ticket, 399 of which are now in active use. It is pleasurable to note that this privilege—also favourably commented upon by Professor Sadler—has continued to receive the hearty appreciation of those for whom it was instituted.

*The quarterly "*Journal,*" which has entered upon its eighth year of publication, has been regularly issued. It is valued by readers not merely as a periodic supplement to the catalogue, but also as a record of the work of the institutions concerned. Many useful and not a few costly publications have been received from British and Foreign libraries in exchange therefor.*

Good attendance has prevailed at the Central Reading Rooms, 161,000 visits having been registered.

The Marsh Lane Branch Library has again abundantly justified its establishment. Fully 123,000 visits were paid to the Reading Rooms; while the issues from the Lending Department have exceeded 20,500.

The output of books from the combined Libraries (Central and Branch) has surpassed 135,000, this being the highest total recorded in any one year.

The 18th season of Free Popular Lectures has proved markedly successful. 36 lectures in all were delivered, 18 each at the Town Hall and Assembly Hall respectively, and the attendance thereat amounted to 18,971. In conformity with their usual practice the Finance Committee have generously granted the use of the halls free of charge.

A fair proportion of time and attention has been bestowed upon the Museum. In the middle upper room exhibits illustrative of the Cotton and Jute industries have been carefully labelled and displayed, as well as a series of 72 choice photographs elucidative of British geological phenomena. The geological diagrams exhibited in the Magazine Reading Room have been re-arranged, so as to bring them into closer relation with the contents of the cases.

It may be remarked of the Art Room that its appearance has been considerably enhanced by the addition of six pictures, kindly lent for a term of four years by the National Gallery Board. This exhibit is valued at £1,980. . .

Dated this 20th day of April, 1905.

JAMES PEARSON,
Chairman.

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the *Times* Office, Miller's Bridge, Bootle.

Vol. IV.—No. 31. SEPTEMBER 1905

The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

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	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
May	9587	992	392
June	7321	755	335
July	6472	652	324

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

	Reading Rooms	Museum	Daily Average
May	12091	2715	549
June	9895	2078	479
July	10592	3286	533

On the 31st of July, 3913 persons had borrowers' tickets ; 1852 of these held children's, and 411 teacher's tickets.

MARSH LANE BRANCH LIBRARY

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	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
May	1244	298	57
June	1030	263	52
July	1100	312	54

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms :—

	Reading Rooms	Daily Average
May	8455	313
June	7666	307
July	8633	332

On the 31st of July, 480 persons had borrowers' tickets.

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